

AUG 14 1916

UNIV. OF MICH.
LIBRARY

U.S. 1
A74
ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

VOLUME LIII. NUMBER 50.
WHOLE NUMBER 2764.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

DU PONT RIFLE POWDERS

Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 10 For .280 Ross, .30 Adolph, and similar cartridges.	Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 21 For Remington Auto Loader, .30/30 and .308 Savage, and similar cartridges.
Du Pont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 15 (Progressive) For .30 Springfield, .280 Ross, and similar cartridges.	Du Pont Gallery Rifle Powder No. 75 (Marksman) For reduced and gallery charges in high power rifles.
Du Pont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 16 (Progressive) For .250/3000, .30/40 Government, and similar cartridges.	Du Pont Sporting Rifle Powder No. 80 For .25/20, .32/20, and similar cartridges.
Du Pont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 18 (Progressive) For .30/30, .32 Special, .32/40, etc.	Du Pont No. 1 Rifle For black powder rifles.
Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 20 For .30 Springfield, .22 Savage H.P., .25 Remington, and similar cartridges.	Schnetzer For 200 yd. target rifles.
	RSQ For revolvers and automatic pistols.

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND CO.,

Wilmington, Del.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense
**GUNS
and
MOUNTS**
**Armor
Turrets
Projectiles**



Forgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

18 Pdr. Field Gun and Carriage

We are continuously manufacturing
ORDNANCE MATERIAL
for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

TOBIN BRONZE

Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods,
Valve Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fitting. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings,
and Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.

ANSONIA, CONN.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

The
Perfect Blend
For Whiskey or
Delicate Wines

DRINK
CLYSMIT

Pure
Sparkling
Healthful and
Delicious

"King of Table Waters"
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

SOMETHING WRONG

Of one New York regiment now at the border, but 35 men out of 800 qualified as marksmen or better.
Captain Macnab, U.S.A., with the assistance of the Hollifield Rod, qualified every man of a battalion. We will mail his account of how this was done to any officer of the Service or of the National Guard upon receipt of a one-cent stamp.

HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD COMPANY,

Middletown, New York



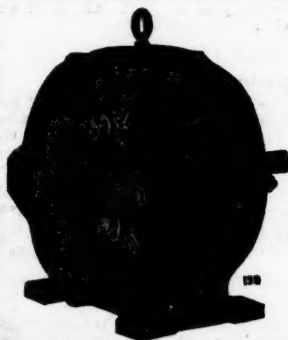
FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

WITHOUT SPARKING

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

Hampton, Va.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

Resources \$1,800,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

NELSON S. GROOME, President

MAXIM MUNITIONS CORPORATION

EQUITABLE BUILDING

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK

SAVAGE ARMS COMPANY



Manufacturer of

LEWIS AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

MILITARY, HIGH-POWER and

SMALL CALIBER SPORTING RIFLES

AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

and

AMMUNITION

Factories: UTICA, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Executive Offices: 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Banking House of Bishop & Co.

Honolulu, T. H.

Established 1858

CAPITAL and SURPLUS

\$972,989.67

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK—ARMY AND NAVY ACCOUNTS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION
BRANCH AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, OAHU, T. H.

Adm. Chas. Turn
Style 52

THIS IS MINE

"I can't be mistaken for here is my name on a Cash Woven Name Tape under the collar."

Whether in foreign waters or in the home ports, identification of your laundry is made easy by using CASH'S WOVEN NAME TAPES. There is no chance for mistake. An ideal method of marking linen, woolen and knitted goods.

CASH'S NAMES are in general use in both Army and Navy. Made in many styles in fast colors of Red, Blue, Black, Navy, Yellow or Green, very neat and durable.

Sold by leading dry goods and men's furnishing stores.

Your full name for: { \$.85 for 3 doz.
1.25 for 6 doz.
2.00 for 12 doz.

Samples of various styles sent free.

J. & J. CASH, Limited
13 Chestnut St., South Norwalk, Conn.

Style 53

Sent David Seams

Don't Forget—

that when constipation, biliousness or indigestion is neglected, it may cause a serious illness. Act upon the first symptom—keep your digestive organs in good order by the timely use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.



Dead! This Life Preserver Would Have Saved Him

but the old style supported him at the waist and let his head go under.

Universal Ilanask Life Preservers hold the head above water.

They support from the shoulders up—the head can't go under—and the heaviest person can't sink in them.

Adopted by United States, Great Britain and Canadian Governments, and approved by United States Steamboat Inspection Service.

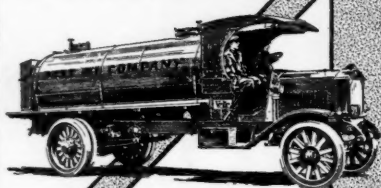
Universal Ilanask Life Preservers \$1.75 and Motor Boat Cushions \$1.00 are safest for all water craft. Send P.O. order or draft for your outfit today.

Boat owners read our free booklet "Safety on the Water." A postal will bring it.

Universal Safety Mattress Co., Inc.
Dept. T, 31 Nassau St., New York

Universal Ilanask Life Saving Equipments made exclusively for us by Robinson-Rodgers Co., Newark, N.J.

Velie—One of The Big



THERE is no better construction at any price than the Velie's Heavy-Duty Continental Truck Motors—4 forward speeds, Timken bearings throughout, steel raybestos disc clutches, worm gear drive, removable tubular radiators, silicomanganese steel springs.

Two sizes, 1½-2-ton, \$2250, for field work, 3-ton, \$3350, for heavy hauling. Driver's cab, gas headlights and Prest-O-Lite tank included, besides oil-lighting equipment. Built by one of America's most substantial organizations. Ask for folders.

VELIE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY
131 Velie Place Moline, Ill.

Matchless Makes of Trucks

Step into this picture

—wherever you are, the same content and the same refreshment are yours for the asking in a cool, delicious glass of

Coca-Cola

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution

THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Send for free booklet
"The Romance of Coca-Cola"



THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Aug. 8. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKEE (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

SQUADRON THREE.

DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Herman O. Stickey. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915.) Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robinson. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fichteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fichteler.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Scales. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OKLAHOMA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

SQUADRON FOUR.

DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. Thomas Washington. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Frederic B. Bassett. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Squadrons.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. William H. G. Bullard. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

MEMPHIS, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At San Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Azua, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Villefranche, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. En route to Boston, Mass., from Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. En route from Hampton Roads to Newport, R.I.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(Continued on page 1633.)

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT

Tooth Powder

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

To use it night and morning—especially at night—is one of two essentials of good teethkeeping. The other is to visit your dentist at least twice a year. Dr. Lyon's is absolutely safe. Practice

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

Durability Leggings

Army Standard Leather Puttees

USA STANDARD LEATHER PUTTEE FOR ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY ROSENWASSER BROS.



(For Mounted Service)
A Legging which combines Strength, Wear, Durability, Perfect fitting, at a moderate price.

Made in heights, of 11-14 ins., 12-14 ins., or higher if required. Sizes in accordance with calf measurements.

Price \$3.50 per pair and up

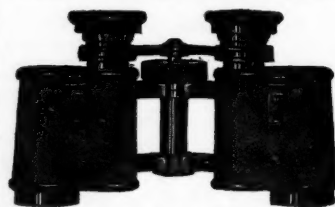
Special Prices in Quantities to Organizations, etc.
Contractors to U. S. Army and Navy.

ROSENWASSER BROS.

Salesroom: 452 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Factory and Head Office: Orchard Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

Bausch & Lomb

Stereo Prism Binoculars



Unexcelled in size of field, illumination compactness and adaptability. Backed by more than 60 years of scientific experience as represented also in RANGE FINDERS AND GUN SIGHTS for Army and Navy, MICROSCOPES and other high grade optical instruments widely used in the Service.

Other BAUSCH & LOMB PRODUCTS include Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Engineering Instruments, Searchlight Mirrors of Every Description, Telescopes, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microscopes, Ophthalmic Lenses, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and General Laboratory Equipment.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO LONDON ROCHESTER, N.Y. FRANKFURT

THE IDEAL HOUSEWIFE

Army Regulation Khaki canvas case, containing: Steel Screw Scissors, Black, White and Tan Linen Thread; five kinds of Buttons; assorted Sewing Needles, assorted Darning Needles and Safety Pins; Plain Pins. Price 75 cents.

Special attention paid to mail orders. Special prices to Post Exchanges and Jobbers.

POST NOVELTY COMPANY,
392 Broadway, New York City

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the National and State Services, their families and immediate connection. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

NEW ARTICLES OF WAR.

After presenting the recommendations to three Congresses, the War Department has finally secured the passage of legislation which completely revises the Articles of War, as noted on page 1609.

Nine or ten years ago the Judge Advocate General's Department first called the attention of the Secretary of War to the urgent necessity for a revision of the articles. Chairman Hay has opposed any revision of the articles and held up the legislation in conference until the committee would agree to a provision which exempts retired officers and men from the operations of the articles. He also insisted on a number of other amendments which were opposed by the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General. Even President Wilson took an interest in the legislation and supported the demands of the Secretary of War that the revision, which was the result not only of a careful study by the Judge Advocate General's Department, but of a report from the General Staff, should be enacted into law. There is scarcely a general officer in the Army who has not reviewed and approved the text of the recommendations which were sent to Congress by the War Department.

The conferees yielded to the demands of Chairman Hay for the exemption of retired officers and for other changes, on account of the dangers of a deadlock, which might have resulted in the further postponement of this important legislation. It was of vital importance that the articles should be passed upon at this session, as the old Articles of War gave the War Department no authority to punish either members of the Regular Army or of the National Guard for capital offenses in times of peace. As a consequence, neither the War Department nor any American civil authority could prosecute offenders who are serving with the Army and National Guard in Mexico. It is understood that two cases under the penal code have come up in Mexico already and that the military authorities are powerless, although the offenses are of the most flagrant character.

Secretary Baker and Chairman Chamberlain are so thoroughly opposed to the modification of the Articles of War by which retired officers and men are exempted from subjection to the articles that they will make an effort to secure the repeal of this section immediately upon Congress convening for the next session. As it is, the article in question is not effective before Jan. 1, 1917. It is understood that retired officers as a class are not asking for the exemption, as to a certain extent it separates them from the military service. The repeal of the law by which they are liable for active service in the event of war would place them in the status of pensioners, and so far as known retired officers object to any legislation or regulations which would give them this status. There has been a demand from retired officers during recent years for legislation which would require the Secretary of War to accept them for active service when they make application for such duty.

The Articles of War are revised so as to modernize the proceedings of courts-martial. There are no radical changes, and the most important are those which harmonize the proceedings of the military courts with those of modern civil courts. The reviewing authority of the proceeding of the court-martial shall include:

"(a) The power to approve or disapprove a finding and to approve only so much of a finding of guilty of a particular offense as involves a finding of guilty of a lesser included offense when in the opinion of the authority having power to approve the evidence of record

requires a finding of only the lesser degree of guilt; and "(b) The power to approve or disapprove the whole or any part of the sentence."

Under the new articles it is no longer mandatory for a court to sentence an offender to dismissal for drunkenness while on duty in time of peace. The court can use its discretion. For the first time military authorities are permitted to adjudicate the affairs of deceased officers and soldiers and to hold inquests. Rights to remove civil suits or criminal prosecution against military persons from state to Federal courts are conferred upon military authorities by the new order. These cases include acts done in the line of duty. Depositions are authorized in many cases which were not provided for under the old Articles of War.

ESPIONAGE ON THE CANAL ZONE.

Tales of the activities of spies in the Canal Zone may have been taken with several grains of salt in the past, but judging by the recent action of Congress regarding espionage in the Canal Zone it would seem that at last the whole matter has begun to be taken as seriously as it should always be when the safety of so important a place as the Canal Zone is in question. The Panama Canal bill (H.R. 15955), which is now in conference, carries as a Senate amendment a proviso which would give the President power "to make rules and regulations touching the right of any person to enter any part of the Canal Zone" and providing further for the detention, deportation or punishment of that person. The final sentence in the amendment sounds the note of the gravity of the whole measure, since it reads, in relation to "any attempt to injure or obstruct the canal," that if such attempt "shall cause the death of any person within a year and a day thereafter the person so convicted shall be guilty of murder and shall be punished accordingly."

That this measure of precaution is not exaggerated will be appreciated by everyone who has any concern in the defenses of the United States. The activities of German spies and German sympathizers in the United States against Canada recently make the need all the more pressing. In the June number of the North American Review John B. Stanchfield, a distinguished member of the New York bar, called attention to "The Peril of Espionage," and in estimating the amount of such espionage he says:

"Naturally, any estimate of the extent of the activities of foreign espionage in our country in time of peace must be, at least for us laymen, a matter of mere conjecture. The consciousness of danger from this source varies with the temperament of the individual. Some there are who think the peril is negligible, just as these same persons insist that military and naval resources are unnecessary to insure the integrity of our territory and the vindication of our national rights and honor. Others accept with credulity extravagant reports of the existence within our boundaries of organized alien forces ready, at a word from a foreign chancellery, to spring to arms and capture our principal cities. The sane view, I believe, takes a middle ground and assumes the constant presence here of secret service agents of each of the great Powers—agents organized and directed with more or less system toward the discovery of all important facts relating to the political, industrial, naval and military conditions of the country."

Mr. Stanchfield holds the view that we should go beyond the limitations suggested by the measure we have quoted above, stating that "in this field, moreover, we must not only protect our fortresses and our battleships from mysterious destruction by fire or high explosives; we must also safeguard our national highways and means of communication—our railroads, telegraph and telephone systems and our wireless apparatus. We must also protect all plants, factories, mills and mines engaged in or available for the production of military or naval ordnance, ammunition, stores or supplies of any kind, and those as well which in time of war may be indirectly connected with the military efficiency of the nation."

The writer points out that we must do something more than provide for the punishment; we must make espionage impossible of commission, and suggests that three remedies suggest themselves for the meeting of this problem. They would include: "(1) The adoption of a policy of greater secrecy in connection with matters of national defense; (2) the adoption and development of a system of counter-espionage, in other words, a secret service engaged as a specialty in the occupation of watching and spying upon spies; and (3) punitive legislation."

Two of these remedies have already been provided by our Government, these being the creation of an Intelligence Department and the law that we have quoted above. That we could adopt a policy of greater secrecy in connection with matters of national defense would seem a much more difficult problem, in view of our characteristic love of talk and public discussion. Our preparedness friends, alone, have "exposed" the "helpless" military and naval condition of the United States so often and so thoroughly that it would almost seem unnecessary for any foreign country to send any spies here to discover just what our weaknesses are. Of course, from the viewpoint of the preparedness advocates we have no strength whatever. Mr. Stanchfield lays the greater stress in his argument on the fact that our laws in this particular field do not protect either the Department of State or our industrial establishments that would be auxiliaries of our Government in time of war. He believes laws for their protection are imperative

or else, as he truly says: "Without some comprehensive scheme of this character for the protection of our industrial auxiliaries of national defense the nation will always be vulnerable. If a thoroughly organized system of espionage is to be able to destroy, or to entice workmen from, our privately owned ammunition plants and from our copper mines, and to foment strikes and industrial disorders in our railroads and to cripple our means of communication, we shall be utterly at the mercy of a foreign enemy, no matter how strong or well protected from secret scrutiny may be the actual military and naval arms of the Government."

DANISH WEST INDIES TREATY.

The signing of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States on Aug. 4 by the terms of which we agree to pay Denmark \$25,000,000 for the three islands has thus far raised only one objection. This is that the price stated in the treaty is much too large. Judging by the figures offered at the time of former negotiations (in 1865, 1867 and 1902), the price would seem to be a pretty stiff one. But in view of the fact that every purchase of territory made by our country, from Louisiana to Alaska, has been met with the same charge and yet has always proved to be an astonishingly good bargain in the long run, it would seem that the figure agreed upon for the Danish West Indies may not be excessive. Whether the Senate ratifies the treaty or not remains to be seen. That body was perfectly agreeable as to ratifying the treaty for the purchase of the islands in 1902, and the members may be of the same mind now. It would scarcely seem to be within the bounds of probability that the Danish Rigstag (through its Upper House) would refuse to ratify the present treaty as it did the last. A five-fold advance in the purchase price surely ought to satisfy that body, although it is reported some Danes think the price too low.

The U.S. Navy is more directly interested in the purchase of those islands than any other section of our people for reasons connected with the strategical defense of the Atlantic seaboard and of the Panama Canal. Naval officers have always appreciated the advantage it would be to the people of the United States to possess these islands. Vice Admiral Porter made a report to Secretary Seward on this point in which he declared that the island of St. Thomas was "a small Gibraltar in itself," and that "there was no harbor in the West Indies better fitted than that of St. Thomas for a naval station." And then he added: "In fine, St. Thomas is the keynote to the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any other nation." Admiral Mahan declared St. Thomas to be one of the great strategic points of the West Indies, and nowadays his words carry far greater weight in such matters than Porter's would among students of naval strategy.

Secretary Daniels is quoted as taking up the matter of the acquisition of the islands in a very practical way by declaring that in the event of the treaty being ratified the Guantanamo naval base would be transferred to the Danish West Indies, where the harbor of Charlotte Amalie has, in addition to its superb natural advantages, a drydock, immense coal wharves, and a marine railway. Such a chance as this would be of great advantage to the Navy and the Navy Department for both would be working toward a permanency such as never can be achieved at a base on leased ground such as that at Guantanamo. Moreover, the problem of water supply that always raises a troublesome head at the Cuban base, would be properly provided for on the island of St. Thomas.

Two things loom up through the murky haze of diplomacy in connection with the purchase of those islands as it may affect us in the future. One of those is the fact that if to carry out the principles of the Monroe Doctrine we must purchase every bit of foreign territory offered to us we will need to encourage munitions exports and every form of commercial "war bride" known to present day international trade. The second of those troublesome possibilities is that one of the great German shipping corporations practically controls the harbor of Charlotte Amalie and has made that port its chief West Indian base. This company created the coaling base at Charlotte Amalie, that did a considerable trade and built the repair station in the harbor. But, like many of Germany's colonial experiments, this commercial one has not proved to be a good thing for Charlotte Amalie itself where property values are said to have dropped very markedly since the "German occupation." The main consideration regarding the purchase of these islands lies in this: That with our ownership of them the United States will have a naval base in the West Indies really suitable for the purpose of our fleet; and we will have a place in the western ocean that will enable us to protect the Southern Atlantic seaboard and the Panama Canal in a way that has never been possible before.

Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., was announced on Aug. 4 as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to succeed Capt. Victor Blue, who has completed his four years' tour of duty in that office. Captain Blue had the rank of rear admiral while holding office. Simultaneously, Secretary Daniels announced that Captain Blue had been assigned to command the dreadnought Texas of the Atlantic Fleet. The Texas is now commanded by Capt. John Hood, who will be assigned to duty at the Naval War College at Newport. Commander Palmer, who will have the rank of rear admiral in his new office, is forty-three years of age and one of the youngest officers to be chosen as chief of the important administrative bureaus. He is known as an exceptionally able officer. The change will take effect at once.

The authority conferred upon the President to appoint a director of civilian marksmanship and the appropriation of \$300,000 for the expenses of target practice will give the War Department an opportunity to broaden the instruction of civilian marksmen. Too much of this instruction has been of a superficial or show character. There has not been enough field target practice and no effort has been made to inaugurate the modern system of fire control and discipline. The experience of the European war has demonstrated that the usual exercise of shooting at a stationary target, by which a man learns little more than to hold a gun, is not of much value in real warfare. Major Henry E. Eames, 25th Inf., U.S.A., even before the European war had called attention to the importance of fire control and discipline, demonstrated that crack shots were not as effective in field firing as ordinary marksmen who had had instruction in fire control and discipline. As the result of experiments with the 2d Division at Texas City and of reports from the European war the system of firing in the Army, it is believed, should undergo a radical reform. At the Fort Sill school a new system of target practice is being developed which discards many of the ideas of the older marksmen. The idea of the Fort Sill school is to develop a marksman who will be effective under battle conditions. If the recommendations of the War Department are accepted the new director of civilian marksmanship will give a different system of instruction than has been offered to civilians in rifle clubs. Students from Fort Sill will be detailed under this provision of the Army Appropriation bill so that the instruction of civilians will be the same as that of the Army.

After the receipt of the news, printed on page 1576 of Aug. 5, that the War Department was taking steps to curb the newspaper correspondents on the border General Funston sent the following telegram to the Department on Aug. 2: "I wish to call attention of the War Department to the carnival of lying being indulged in by many of the correspondents who accompanied the state troops to the border. I have never seen or heard of anything that approaches it for sheer maliciousness and shamelessness. While there are honorable exceptions, many of these correspondents are men of no judgment or balance, and have had so little experience in the world that they see to have no sense of balance or proportion. Ordinary inconveniences or deprivations that to a man of real soldierly instincts are merely subjects for jokes are magnified into most distressing stories. They persistently neglect to say anything about the excellent and creditable things that they see, and if they can see nothing to find fault with, they manufacture lies out of whole cloth. The effect is to distress needlessly the families and friends of the members of the state organizations and to make people of other nations think we are a degenerated race of sissies and mollycoddles, incapable of being made into soldiers. I have endured these pests as long as I propose to and shall hereafter bar offenders from camp and prohibit them from accompanying troops on the march." General Funston has prepared a list of correspondents at each camp on the border and has served notice that if any statement is published that is not well founded on fact a court of inquiry will be convened, and if any officer was authority for the misstatement prompt disciplinary action will be taken both regarding the officer and the correspondent.

An officer of our Army, just returned from Europe where he has had exceptional opportunities for ascertaining the facts, estimates that Germany has 4,000,000 men with the colors and Austria 2,500,000. France has 3,500,000 with the colors besides 2,000,000 recent levies under training in the interior of France. In May last England had 1,600,000 men under arms in France. Russia's forces are limited only by the possibility of arming, equipping and officering them. The present drive can hardly be considered more than tentative. The real drive will come next spring, when the Allies will have developed their strength to the full and will be able to concentrate their forces against the weakened lines of the Teutons. Those who can see in present conditions the prospect of a speedy return of peace to distracted Europe are more hopeful in prophecy than we can venture to be. The Allied nations appear to have brought the Central Powers to a stand, but admitting this to be the case, this is only the preliminary step to victory. The British contracts for supplies from this country have recently been extended to May, 1917, and new contracts to the extent of \$60,000,000 have been given out since our report of a week ago.

A new ruling has been made with reference to the Plattsburg military training camps to the effect that "now any male citizen of the United States who has passed his eighteenth birthday at the time he enters camp, who is healthy, and has the equivalent of a high school education may attend the camps to be held as follows: First Camp, June 5 to July 20; Second Camp (Junior Division), July 5 to Aug. 8; Third Camp, July 12 to Aug. 8; Fourth Camp, Aug. 10 to Sept. 6; Fifth Camp, Sept. 8 to Oct. 5. The applicant must agree to attend for the full period, to obey the rules and regulations of the camp and deposit \$30 to cover expenses. He must state whether or not he is a citizen of the United States, give his age, height and weight; state what institution he is graduate of or is attending. If non-graduate state equivalent. State previous tours at training camps or other military experience, if any, and what professional or mechanical knowledge he may have. Finally, he must state what foreign languages he speaks and reads with facility. Applications should be mailed to Officer in Charge, Military Training Camps, Governors Island, N.Y.

The New York Sun calls attention to the statement made by an officer of the Army in a letter to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as to the strain imposed upon officers of the Army by subjecting them so long to the hardships of service in Mexico and on the Mexican frontier without any relief. As to the suggestion of a change the Sun says: "Need a change, indeed! The matter is respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, who, being new in his position, probably does not know how long regiments of the Regular Army have been on the border watching the thermometer and making rapid changes of their uniforms. An Army officer can obtain leave of a few days, but what is sorely needed is time to visit his folks at home and live like a civilized man while there. In the combatant armies in Europe, where every unit is precious, there are liberal arrange-

ments for home leave. Why not a little sanity in ordering things in Texas? Army officers eating their hearts out down there must be recalling what Gen. Phil Sheridan said his choice of residence would be if he were limited to a lot in Texas and one in Hades."

A War Department order made public on Aug. 4 at the headquarters of the Eastern Department, calls the attention of men in citizens' training camps to the fact that special examinations will be held on Aug. 21 for citizens desiring to obtain a commission in the U.S. Army without the four years' training at West Point. According to the War Department order 1,500 vacancies exist in the grade of second lieutenant. The number is so large that West Point and promotions of men from the ranks are unable to fill the gaps. The shortage of first lieutenants is also great, and the War Department takes pains to point out that the men who pass with a high rating in the forthcoming examination may expect speedy promotion to the higher grade. Requirements for the commission are virtually the same as this demanded for entering West Point, and are contained in General Orders 64, of 1915, copies of which may be obtained from The Adjutant General's Office in Washington. Men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven are eligible. Notification of the examination has been sent by the Eastern Department to the Plattsburg training camp.

In the National Defense Act, in the paragraphs prescribing the composition of units of the various arms, among new ratings is that of bugler. In the Infantry battalion, for example, the ranks and ratings are thus given: Captain, lieutenants (first and second), first sergeant, mess sergeant, supply sergeant, sergeants, corporals, cooks, buglers, mechanics, privates, first class, and privates. The bugler being named before the private, first class, in the grouping above given, as well as in the Cavalry squadron and in the machine-gun troop, we are asked to explain why, in the table appearing in Sec. 28 of the same act, providing pay for the new grades created by the act, the rate for bugler is placed at \$15, the rate for private, instead of \$18, the pay of private, first class. An officer writes, a little too late to call this to the attention of the Conference Committee, but as worthy of early attention by the military committees, saying: "The bugler is 999 times out of a thousand an excellent soldier and on account of his duties thoroughly trustworthy, therefore, it is my belief that buglers should receive the pay of first class privates."

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Tugmaster John J. Phillips, on duty at the navy yard, New York, and the following enlisted men of the Navy for their excellent work and unhesitating exposure to danger following the great explosion at New York in the early morning of July 30: F. L. Knight, machinist's mate, first class; T. A. Heaton, machinist's mate, first class; J. Hoffman, fireman, first class; T. De More, fireman, first class; T. M. Hutchinson, fireman, first class; J. L. Wheeler, seaman; S. Wandle, seaman; R. W. Wardell, seaman; C. S. Noble, ordinary seaman. The men on the Pentucket, in charge of Tugmaster Phillips, proceeded to Ellis Island and with hose from the pilot house and from the main deck, fought the fire on one of the exploding ammunition barges. Some of the exploding shells imbedded themselves in the tug. Wandle, while handling the nozzle on top of the pilot house, was severely injured by being struck in the stomach by an exploding shell. They succeeded, however, in placing at least one ammunition lighter where it could do no further damage.

A sergeant in the U.S. Army complains that the civilians along the Mexican border, particularly in the lower Rio Grande valley, are taking advantage of the presence of the U.S. troops there by putting up the prices of staple foodstuffs. He cites these prices as proof of his contention, the advances having taken place since the National Guard reached the border. Some of the commodities he quotes are: Eggs, which formerly retailed at 23 cents per dozen, now retail at 45 cents; beans, which formerly retailed at 8 cents per pound, now retail at 17½ cents; butter, which formerly retailed at 31 cents, now retails at 46 cents; onions now sell at two cents each, these being small; sugar which formerly retailed at 5½ cents per pound, now retails at 10½ cents; lemons, which formerly retailed at \$4.30 per case, now retail at \$8.60; lettuce, which formerly retailed at two bunches for 5 cents, now retail at 15 cents each; hamburger, which formerly retailed at 15 cents per pound, now retails at 20 cents.

Plans are being made to hold the first Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition in New York in January, 1917, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers and the Pan-American Aeronautic Federation; the last named consisting of the aero clubs of the ten largest American republics. Among members of the large organizing committee of the exposition are Howard E. Coffin, of the Committee on Aeronautics of the Naval Consulting Board of the U.S., who is chairman; Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., president, Aero Club of Washington, D.C.; Comdr. Frederic B. Bassett, jr., U.S.N., in charge Naval Militia Affairs; Brig. Gen. Albert S. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of Division of Militia Affairs; Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., chairman, National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Frank Constr. H. C. Richardson, U.S.N.; and Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, in charge of aeronautics, U.S.A.

When Chaplain J. F. Fleming, U.S.N., assumed his duties lately as Chaplain of Mare Island he distributed a statement to officers and their families of that which he was pleased to term "The Function of the Chapel." Just what the chapel at a Service establishment stands for is thus described by Chaplain Fleming: "To be brought face to face with one's more serious and better self, through the medium of a beautiful chapel and its service; to meet one another on a common ground on Sunday morning surrounded by an atmosphere of thoughtfulness and devotion; to endeavor to build influences for children, for each other, and those who look to us for example. To dignify the military service by public recognition of this higher institution; and then to go our ways talking matters over. All this cannot but affect one's social welfare and tend to develop those qualities

that make for efficiency in work and happiness in the home."

One of the logical developments of the commercial motor vehicle is the trailer, says the Scientific American, for the fact is being rediscovered that a motor vehicle, even when fully loaded, can pull another loaded vehicle. Although this method of hauling goods may not be entirely desirable in cities, there are important possibilities in other localities. Where goods are to be taken to different destinations, two lots may be separated, the truck taking one consignment, while the other is loaded upon a trailer, which is dropped at its destination, while the truck goes on to another point, picking up the trailer on its return trip. This avoids much delay in loading and unloading, and enables the truck to be kept in more continuous operation, with corresponding economy. This scheme could be worked to advantage by the Quartermaster Corps when delivering supplies in large camps such as those now on the Mexican border.

Despite the oft-repeated lament that letter-writing is a "lost art" the Y.M.C.A. holds a contrary opinion. It has sent ten tons of envelopes and twenty-five tons of letter paper to the Army branches of the Young Men's Christian Association on the Mexican border for the use of the Militia and Regulars doing guard duty there, it was learned to-day. The writing material was contributed by well known paper firms—2,000,000 envelopes by one concern and 5,000,000 letterheads by another. That the shipment will be enthusiastically welcomed is shown by the reports from the border branches of the organization, one of which said that in twenty-four hours 6,000 requests for envelopes were received from soldiers who desired to write home. In another Young Men's Christian Association branch an average of 1,200 letters a day has been posted by New York troops.

Secretary Baker visited the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., on Aug. 5 on the Army mine layer General Schofield, and witnessed target and mine laying practice in Hampton Roads and demonstration of the difficulties which would meet a foreign foe attempting to attack at this point. Mr. Baker was taken into a darkened room at the Coast Artillery School here and saw a war game during which a theoretical foreign fleet attacked the Virginia Capes. His attention was directed particularly to the value of fortifications at Cape Henry recently provided for by Congress. During the afternoon mines were laid in Hampton Roads and exploded, throwing geysers of water high in the air. President Wilson arrived in the harbor on the U.S.S. Mayflower during the afternoon and was invited to witness the target practice, but he did not wish to disturb the arrangements and declined.

"The Coast Artillery officers in charge of the recently opened Connecticut National Guard recruiting headquarters in seven cities throughout the state," says the Hartford Courant of Aug. 8, "through which it is hoped to secure 1,309 recruits for the Connecticut troops now at Nogales, Ariz., and Tobyhanna, Pa., are wondering where the necessary number of recruits are to come from. The recruiting stations were opened simultaneously in the seven cities a week ago Aug. 7, and up to the present time no men have been enlisted at the local headquarters at the armory, only two men have been enlisted in the whole state and comparatively few men have applied at any of the stations."

The Comptroller disallows the claim of Capt. Samuel G. Shartle, U.S.A., for \$196.22 for commutation of quarters, heat and light while on duty as military observer with the German armies in the field, Dec. 14, 1914, to March 31, 1915. It is held that the regular station of Captain Shartle was Fort Williams, Me., where he was occupying public quarters. "Therefore his assignment to service in Europe must be regarded as a temporary assignment to service in the field rather than a transfer to a post or station where no public quarters are available." It would appear from this that Captain Shartle, while on duty in Germany, was expected to go home nights to sleep at Fort Williams, Me.

A correspondent at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., sends us the following information as to the number of men in the college now serving with the National Guard. "This college," he writes, "furnished one platoon of the machine-gun company, 1st Infantry, Maryland National Guard, from the student body, and the other platoon is composed of former students of the college. Approximately one-third of the student body of this college went to the border in various organizations of the Maryland National Guard. Every student of the college is required to live the life of a soldier and drill from one to two hours daily while at college."

The designs for a 4.7-inch gun to be mounted on a railroad car are about completed and the new gun and carriage will shortly be built by the Ordnance Department of the Army. The railroad gun will be of special value in the Canal Zone defenses. By building some spurs from the Panama Canal railroad the entire Zone can be covered. The carriage will be so constructed that the gun will revolve on a platform. The gun, if it proves to be a success, will be used extensively to supplement our coast defenses. If the new carriage proves a success with 4.7-inch guns larger calibers will be tried out.

A test of the new Federal oath for men of the National Guard is to be made in the United States District Court in Boston, Mass., before Judge Dodge. A writ of habeas corpus was issued on Aug. 5 for the release of Alexander M. Emerson, of Boston, who has been detained at the mobilization camp in Framingham for refusing to take the Federal oath. The Government, it is understood, is preparing to appeal. The outcome will be awaited with interest as the first test before the courts of the provisions of the National Defense Act.

The Secretary of War has directed that department commanders be notified that an expenditure not to exceed 3,000 rounds per machine gun is authorized for target practice of the National Guard machine-gun organizations in the service of the United States.

REVISED ARTICLES OF WAR.

In conference committee of the two houses of Congress, upon the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 16460), agreement was reported on Aug. 7 upon the entire bill, including an amended form of the revised Articles of War which the Senate had added as Section 3 of the Appropriation bill. As heretofore noted, Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, succeeded in securing several modifications of the Articles in conference, the principal amendment being in subsection (a) of Article 2, whereby retired officers and men are omitted from those persons named as subject to military law. There are 121 articles all told, in the revised Articles of War, of which numbers 4, 13, 14, 15, 29, 42, 47, 49 and 92 go into effect immediately. The others, including Article 2, go into effect Jan. 1, 1917. We give here Article 2 as finally agreed upon:

Art. 2. Persons subject to military law.—The following persons are subject to these articles and shall be understood as included in the term "any person subject to military law," or "persons subject to military law," whenever used in these articles: Provided, That nothing contained in this act, except as specifically provided in article 2, subparagraph (c), shall be construed to apply to any person under the United States naval jurisdiction, unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

(a) All officers and soldiers in the active military service of the United States, or in the Regular Army Reserve, including volunteers from the dates of their muster or acceptance into said service; and all other persons lawfully called, drafted or ordered into, or to duty or for training in, said service, from the date of notice of such call, draft or order;

[This subsection was originally passed by the Senate in the following form: "(a) All officers and soldiers belonging to the Armies of the United States, including Regulars, Army Reserve, Militia called into the service of the United States from the date of notice of such call and volunteers.]

(b) Cadets;

(c) Officers and soldiers of the Marine Corps when detached for service with the armies of the United States by order of the President: Provided, That an officer or soldier of the Marine Corps when so detached may be tried by military court-martial for an offense committed against the laws for the government of the naval service prior to his detachment, and for an offense committed against these articles he may be tried by a naval court-martial after such detachment ceases;

(d) All retainers to the camp and all persons accompanying or serving with the armies of the United States without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and in time of war all such retainers and persons accompanying or serving with the armies of the United States in the field, both within and without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, though not otherwise subject to these articles;

(e) All persons under sentence adjudged by courts-martial;

(f) All persons admitted into the Regular Army Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C.

We publish below the Articles which go into effect immediately, reserving for future consideration the remaining 101 articles:

Art. 4. Who may serve on courts-martial.—All officers in the military service of the United States, and officers of the Marine Corps when detached for service with the Army by order of the President, shall be competent to serve on courts-martial for the trial of any persons who may lawfully be brought before such courts for trial.

Art. 13. Special courts-martial.—Special courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law, except an officer, for any crime or offense not capital made punishable by these articles: Provided, That the President may, by regulations, which he may modify from time to time, except from the jurisdiction of special courts-martial any class or classes of persons subject to military law.

Special courts-martial shall not have power to adjudge dishonorable discharge, nor confinement in excess of six months, nor to adjudge forfeiture of more than six months' pay.

Art. 14. Summary courts-martial.—Summary courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law, except an officer, a cadet, or a soldier holding the privileges of a certificate of eligibility to promotion, for any crime or offense not capital made punishable by these articles: Provided, That non-commissioned officers shall not, if they object thereto, be brought to trial before a summary court-martial without the authority of the officer competent to bring them to trial before a general court-martial: Provided further, That the President may, by regulations, which he may modify from time to time, except from the jurisdiction of summary courts-martial any class or classes of persons subject to military law.

Summary courts-martial shall not have power to adjudge confinement in excess of three months, nor to adjudge the forfeiture of more than three months' pay: Provided, That when the summary court officer is also the commanding officer, no sentence of such summary court-martial adjudging confinement at hard labor or forfeiture of pay, or both, for a period in excess of one month shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by superior authority.

Art. 15. Not exclusive.—The provision of these articles conferring jurisdiction upon courts-martial shall not be construed as depriving military commissions, provost courts, or other military tribunals of concurrent jurisdiction in respect of offenders or offenses that by the law of war may be lawfully triable by such military commissions, provost courts, or other military tribunals.

Art. 29. Enlistment without discharge.—Any soldier who, without having first received a regular discharge, again enlists in the Army, or in the militia when in the service of the United States, or in the Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or in any foreign army, shall be deemed to have deserted the service of the United States; and, where the enlistment is in one of the forces of the United States mentioned above, to have fraudulently enlisted therein.

Art. 42. Places of confinement.—When lawful.—Except for desertion in time of war, repeated desertion in time of peace, and mutiny, no person shall under the sentence of a court-martial be punished by confinement in a penitentiary unless an act or omission of which he is convicted constitutes an offense of a civil nature under some statute of the United States or at the common law as the same exists in the District of Columbia, or by way of commutation of a death sentence, and unless, also, the period of confinement authorized and adjudged by such court-martial is one year or more: Provided, That when a sentence of confinement is adjudged by a court-martial upon conviction of two or more acts or omissions any one of which is punishable under these articles by confinement in a penitentiary, the entire sentence of confinement may be executed in a penitentiary: Provided further, That penitentiary confinement hereby authorized may be served in any penitentiary directly or indirectly under the jurisdiction of the United States: Provided further, That persons sentenced to dishonorable discharge and to confinement not in a penitentiary, shall be confined in the United States Disciplinary Barracks or elsewhere as the Secretary of War or the reviewing authority may direct, but not in a penitentiary.

Art. 47. Powers incident to power to approve.—The power to approve the sentence of a court-martial shall be held to include, inter alia:

(a) The power to approve or disapprove a finding and to approve only so much of a finding of guilty of a particular offense as involves a finding of guilty of a lesser included offense when, in the opinion of the authority having power to approve, the evidence of record requires a finding of only the lesser degree of guilt; and

(b) The power to approve or disapprove the whole or any part of the sentence.

Art. 49. Powers incident to power to confirm.—The power to confirm the sentence of a court-martial shall be held to include:

(a) The power to confirm or disapprove a finding, and to confirm so much only of a finding of guilty of a particular

offense as involves a finding of guilty of a lesser included offense when, in the opinion of the authority having power to confirm, the evidence of record requires a finding of only the lesser degree of guilt; and

(b) The power to confirm or disapprove the whole or any part of the sentence.

Art. 92. Murder—Rape.—Any person subject to military law who commits murder or rape shall suffer death or imprisonment for life, as a court-martial may direct; but no person shall be tried by court-martial for murder or rape committed within the geographical limits of the states of the Union and the District of Columbia in time of peace.

Section 5 of the bill provides that all offenses committed and all penalties, forfeitures, fines, or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect of this act, under any law embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this act, may be prosecuted, punished, and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

THE FIGURES OF THE ARMY BILL.

Elsewhere in this issue we summarize the items of new legislation carried by the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 16460), and in separate articles deal with the subject of the revised Articles of War as incorporated in the Appropriation bill. When the Senate passed the measure the total of appropriations therein reached \$313,970,447. In conference this has been reduced to \$267,596,530. This is nearly \$166,000,000 more than last year. A number of the reductions made in the Senate figures were allowed for the reason that emergency bills had already provided funds for a proportion of the Service needs involved. In the table below, the National Guard figures are smaller than those originally voted in the House, because now a number of these items are in part cared for in the Regular Army expenditures and issues, since a large part of the Guard is now in the Federal service. The table of appropriations in detail follows:

APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL.

	Appropriated by present bill for 1917.	Appropriated last year for 1916.
Contingencies of the Army.....	\$50,000	\$25,000
Army War College.....	9,000	9,000
Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps.....	11,000	11,000
Expenses of military observers abroad.....	15,000	15,000
United States Service Schools.....	35,350	35,350
Contingencies, headquarters of military departments, districts and tactical commands.....	7,500	7,500
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.....	28,000	28,000
Signal Service of the Army.....	14,281,766	600,000
Purchase of land in California for aviation.....	300,000	.....
Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System.....	50,000	50,000
Commercial telephone service at Coast Artillery posts.....	8,500	8,500

PAY OF THE ARMY.

Officers of line.....	10,000,000	7,800,000
Additional for length of service.....	2,225,000	1,800,000
Officers' Reserve Corps pay.....	40,000	.....
Officers, National Guard.....	9,000,000	.....
Enlisted men, Regular Army.....	23,000,000	18,200,000
Length of service.....	2,300,000	2,300,000
Enlisted men, Regular Army Reserves.....	58,500	.....
Enlisted men, National Guard.....	18,000,000	.....
Corps of Engineers, enlisted.....	700,000	467,000
Length of service.....	73,000	70,032
Ordnance Department, enlisted.....	300,000	225,000
Length of service.....	150,000	105,234
Quartermaster Corps, enlisted.....	2,000,000	1,419,780
Length of service.....	325,000	287,456
Signal Corps, enlisted.....	800,000	468,936
Length of service.....	90,000	84,226
Medical Department, enlisted.....	1,500,000	1,050,000
Length of service.....	220,000	200,000
Dispensary assistants.....	5,000	.....
Clerks, messengers and laborers, Office of Chief of Staff.....	121,770	84,000
Clerks and messengers at Headquarters and at Service Schools.....	246,480	228,690
Commutation of quarters, heat and light.....	53,742	.....
Additional pay while on foreign service.....	9,000	9,000
Field clerks' commutation quarters, heat and light.....	67,600	.....
Adjutant General's Department, officers.....	100,000	80,500
Length of service.....	26,000	22,000
Inspector General's Department, officers.....	69,500	59,000
Length of service.....	17,500	16,000
Corps of Engineers, officers.....	675,000	562,400
Length of service.....	150,000	117,347
Ordnance Department, officers.....	280,000	228,500
Length of service.....	60,000	53,214
Pay of officers of the Q.M. Corps.....	700,000	534,800
Length of service.....	160,000	155,773
Medical Department, officers.....	1,800,000	1,400,000
Length of service.....	250,800	210,043
Contract surgeons.....	20,000	30,000
Superintendent, Nurse Corps.....	1,800	1,800
Nurses (female).....	141,000	105,420
Judge Advocate General's Department, officers.....	60,000	47,500
Length of service.....	12,320	12,200
Codification of military laws.....	5,000	.....
Signal Corps, officers.....	375,000	225,000
Length of service.....	50,000	43,487
Aviators' (30) pay.....	54,000	.....
Bureau of Insular Affairs, officers.....	13,000	13,000
Length of service.....	2,000	2,000
Retired officers.....	2,700,000	2,850,000
Length of service.....	467,000	460,000
Four retired veterinarians.....	7,140	7,140
Thirteen retired pay clerks.....	21,750	(14) 23,437
Increased pay to retired officers on active duty.....	57,275	55,050
Length of service.....	19,137	22,420
Retired enlisted men.....	3,100,000	2,850,000
Hospital matrons.....	3,600	4,800
Courts-martial, courts of inquiry, etc. Additional to officer charge public buildings and grounds.....	60,000	50,000
Commutation of quarters and of heat and light.....	1,000,000	640,000
Interest on soldiers' deposits.....	150,000	100,000
Translator and librarian, General Staff Corps.....	1,800	1,800
Expert accountant, Ins. Gen. Dept.....	2,500	2,500
Extra duty pay, enlisted men.....	57,982	56,668
Mileage to officers, I.G. Dept.....	712,500	500,000
Increase pay officers on foreign service.....	250,000	240,000
Increase pay of enlisted men on foreign service.....	800,000	750,000
Computer for Artillery Board.....	2,500	2,500
Payment of exchange in Alaska.....	600	600
Three months' bonus pay on re-enlisting.....	150,500	100,000
For six months' death gratuity pay.....	75,000	65,000
Pay as result of aviation accidents.....	10,000	5,000
Additional pay to officers below major who furnish own mounts.....	225,000	190,000
Carroll, Lazear and Kissinger pay-		

ments.....	4,200	4,200
Temporary additional clerks in field.....	50,000	.....
Philippine Scouts, officers.....	473,100	473,100
Length of service.....	93,783	99,553
Enlisted men.....	601,028	593,144
Length of service.....	40,766	35,000

SUBSISTENCE, TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

Subsistence of the Army.....	20,000,000	9,943,384
Regular supplies, Q.M. Corps.....	11,000,000	7,661,380
Incidental expenses, Q.M. Corps.....	2,000,000	1,872,163
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	23,000,000	10,626,518
Water and sewers at military posts.....	4,000,000	1,656,254
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	20,280,000	6,693,000
Horses.....	2,500,000	495,120
Barracks and quarters.....	3,146,000	2,067,558
Supply depots.....	750,000	.....
Repairs hurricane damages.....	50,000	.....
Military post exchanges.....	48,592	45,829
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage.....	860,534	600,000
Repair and maintenance, military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....	500,000	165,000
Barracks and quarters, P.I.....	790,000	400,000
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	409,963	380,000
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	14,043	12,500
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	49,000	45,000
Target range sites and wells.....	135,120	.....
Maintenance, Army War College.....	10,700	10,700
Rent of buildings, Q.M. Corps.....	37,449	45,987
Claims for damages to and loss of private property.....	5,000	2,928
Medical and Hospital Department.....	4,500,000	750,000
Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons.....	45,000	45,000
Army Medical Museum and Library.....	15,000	15,000
Care of insane Filipino soldiers.....	1,500	1,500
Care of insane soldiers, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.....	300	300
Engineer depots.....	27,500	25,000
Engineer School, Washington, D.C.....	40,000	25,000
Engineer equipment of troops.....	1,000,000	48,000
Civilian assistants to Engr. officers.....	75,000	40,000
Engineer field operations.....	100,000	.....
Ordnance services, expenses.....	475,000	325,000
Ordnance stores, ammunition.....	10,000,000	100,000
Small-arms target practice.....	3,000,000	800,000
Manufacture of arms.....	5,000,000	250,000
Ordnance stores and supplies.....	9,500,000	1,000,000
National Trophy and medals for rifle contests.....	10,000	10,000
Automatic machine rifles.....	6,000,000	150,000
Automatic machine rifles, Nat. Gd.....	6,000,000	.....
Armored motor cars.....	500,000	50,000
Field Artillery for National Guard.....	10,000,000	2,090,000
Ammunition for Field Artillery for the National Guard.....	10,000,000	2,900,000
Replace bridge at Fort Riley.....	30,000	.....

NATIONAL GUARD.

Arming, equipping, and training National Guard: Purchase of horses.....	50,000	.....
Forage, bedding, shoeing, veterinary service and supplies.....	25,000	.....
Care of matériel, animals, and equipment.....	25,000	.....
For participation whole or any part of National Guard in encampments, maneuvers, etc.....	500,000	.....
For attendance of selected officers or enlisted men of N.G. at Service Schools or in field training.....	50,000	.....
For pay and allowances of officers of National Guard assigned to duty in Militia Bureau.....	12,000	.....
For pay of property and disbursing officers of the several states, territories and District of Columbia.....	44,150	.....
Military supplies.....	1,000,000	.....
For clerical and office expenses of Militia Bureau.....	Total not given	.....
Travel of Federal officers and inspector-instructors and sergeant-instructors, etc.....	88,000	.....
Transportation of supplies.....	75,000	.....
Expenses of sergeant-instructors.....	50,000	.....
Office rent of inspector-instructors.....	12,500	.....
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., National Guard.....	2,000,000	.....
Ranges for Field Artillery target practice.....	800,000	.....
Supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment, National Guard.....	400,000	.....

OTHER PROVISIONS.

To establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges for the use of all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the National Board of Promotion of Rifle Practice.....	300,000	.....
For expense of camps for military instruction and training of citizens.....	2,000,000	.....
Transportation of teams, National Matches.....	60,000	.....
Support of soldiers' dependents.....	2,000,000	.....
Council of National Defense.....	200,000	.....
Total appropriations for 1916.....	101,959,195	.....
Total appropriations authorized by this act, as agreed to.....	267,596,530	.....

TO PRESERVE THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

The first Chinese Parliament, elected in April, 1913, adopted resolutions providing for groups in the parliaments of England, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain and Austria. A circular proposing to form such a group in this country was issued Aug. 5 by the following members of the U.S. House of Representatives: Charles Curtis, Willard Saulsbury, H. A. Cooper, J. L. Slayden, R. W. Austin, W. B. McKinley. The inaugural meeting of the China Group was held in the House caucus room at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday, Aug. 8. More than twenty Senators and Representatives have signified their willingness to join such a group.

The gentlemen signing the circular say: "We refer you especially to the fact that the character of the group is simply to give moral influence, whenever it is needed, to the cause of preserving the integrity of China, and to take such action on the floor of the legislative chamber as may be needed by the international situation when such questions are concerned as the 'open door' or when an attack is made on Chinese independence. The practical possibilities of such action were well illustrated when Dr. Arthur Lynch asked a series of direct questions in the House of Commons during the crisis over the Japanese ultimatum to China of 1915. The resulting discussion was very helpful to a complete understanding of the situation and to a peaceful outcome of the Sino-Japanese crisis. It should be understood that the objects of these groups are naturally more restricted than those of such associations as the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of Arbitration, but its action is designed to be, as may be gathered from the above instance, much more concrete and effective.

"Indeed, the representatives of the Chinese people seek the moral assistance of European parliaments and

the American Congress in case that China shall be in danger and shall be unable to avoid her difficulties by diplomatic methods. Therefore, the Chinese people rise to the necessity of defending themselves and of keeping their friends in the different parliaments of Europe and America in touch with the Chinese situation as known to their representatives in Pekin, in order to be able to urge emphatically the defense of European, American and Chinese interests against unjust and aggressive attacks, no matter from what direction they may come. These groups have an absolutely private character, and their functions would in no way conflict with those of regular congressional committees.

"As far as concerns the material details of organization, since the object of these groups is the maintenance of the integrity of China, this will be taken care of by the Chinese Parliament. From foreign parliaments only moral influence is desired. The idea of the group will be, moreover, only that of private friendship, in no way interfering with the diplomacy of any country in which it is established."

POWER TRACTION IN WAR.

In an article in the Infantry Journal for July-August Col. E. A. Root, 30th Inf., reports some very interesting experiments and tests made at Fort Sam Houston and San Antonio, Texas, during the latter part of May, 1916, under the direction of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., by Col. Harry L. Rogers, Q.M., Southern Department, and the 30th U.S. Infantry. Colonel Root says: "Experiments were made to ascertain just how many infantrymen in full field equipment could be carried on a motor truck, as a basis for determining how many trucks would be required for the rapid transportation of a company, a battalion or a whole regiment of Infantry; two 3-ton Packard trucks were used by the 30th Infantry for this purpose. On entrucking the men in different ways and making short runs it was found that twenty-four men could be very comfortably carried in a single truck seated on the floor of the truck, while with the bows on the truck for the men to hold on to and steady themselves thirty-five men could easily be carried standing. The men could be carried seated for almost any length of time without appreciable fatigue, but standing they might become rather tired if moving over rough roads for more than a few hours, although they could probably stand it for a short time without serious hardship."

"In these experiments different methods of entrucking the men quickly were tried, as from the rear with the tail gates down, over the sides and rear, and from the front only. Considering the time taken to put up and fasten the tail gates after the men were in, it was found they could be entrucked from the front quicker than in any other way. This might not be so, however, with trucks other than the Packard. Thirty-five men in column of squads on the right hand side of the truck were entrucked from the front in forty seconds with no bows on the trucks, and in fifty seconds with the bows on. At the command to entruck all ranks faced to the left, and each rank in turn in column of files one after another got aboard as in running up a stairway, each man starting with his left foot on the step of the truck, then right on floor of truck, then left on seat of chauffeur and throwing right foot over the end into the truck and passing to the rear out of the way of those following."

"On the above basis of calculation, to transport a whole regiment twenty-four trucks would be required for twelve companies of seventy men, two trucks for the machine-gun company with four guns and fifty men, and two trucks for the band (twenty-eight men) and sanitary detachment (sixteen men), or twenty-eight trucks in all."

"With this number of trucks it was planned to transport the entire 30th Infantry some distance into the country, form for attack and return to camp. As this test was to represent a hurried response to a call for reinforcements at some distant point, with a possibility of being ambushed or delayed en route, and a dash into action at the end, a march formation was planned with an advance guard and main body."

"The regiment was formed in column of squads in the company officers' street of camp, subdivisions and organization in their proper order in the march formation, without distances. The trucks were run from the rear in column on the left flank of the regiment, each truck halting opposite the head of the subdivision to which it was assigned. At the signal for entrucking, the entire regiment faced to the left, and one rank after another in single file of each subdivision boarded its truck quickly and without loss of time or confusion. The entire regiment was thus entrucked in one minute. This done, 'Forward, march,' was sounded on the bugle, and the trucks began moving out of camp, taking the distances on the road prescribed for the march formation. The point selected for the supposed reinforcement and attack calling for the presence of the troops was at some seven or eight miles from camp on the outskirts of the west side of San Antonio, and the route led through the business part of the city, crossing the main lines of two railroads and several street car lines, on streets where street cars were running. On a signal passed to the front a speed of about twelve miles per hour was taken up all along the column and maintained, with the exception of one or two short delays at railroad crossings, through the principal business part of the city, on passing which the speed was increased to about fourteen miles per hour, although still within the city limits. The rate could have been increased to the limit of the speed of the trucks had it been necessary."

"The head of the column arrived at the point selected in thirty-eight minutes from the signal in camp to entruck, and halted; the trucks in rear closed up to within a few feet from the ones in front. The advance guard detrucked as soon as its trucks halted and was deployed in attack formation and moved forward; the leading battalion of the main body detrucked and moved to the left flank as a support, and the rear battalion detrucked and formed as a reserve in rear of the right flank. The sanitary detachment and band attached to it for duty detrucked and prepared to establish regimental aid stations. By this time the advance skirmish line was some 300 yards to the front, and the time taken was just seven minutes. Halt, assemble and recall were sounded, and the troops returned to their respective trucks and entrucked again in eight minutes; the entire time consumed from the signal to entruck in camp was just one hour. The return journey to camp was made more slowly, and, including turning around by a short detour of the road and back on again, consumed exactly one hour."

"The detrucking and forming for attack was effected without confusion or mixing of the squads of the companies, the men taking their proper places promptly

upon leaving the trucks as when forming in their company streets."

"The assembly and re-entrucking was likewise done with the same celerity and order and without confusion."

"A report was received at Eagle Pass a short time ago of an expected bandit raid across the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Del Rio, some sixty-one miles up the river. Three companies of the 3d Infantry were entrucked in some of these same 3-ton Packard trucks and delivered at the menaced point in five hours and a few minutes. This journey was made at night and over an unknown and only fair road."

"Many other similar cases could be cited of the great advantages of using motor trucks along the Mexican border. There can be no more doubt about the great efficiency and utility of motor trucks for transporting foot troops than there is now of their efficiency and utility as carriers of supplies of all kinds for troops of all arms in various localities. The relative economy of the truck as a means of increasing the mobility of troops should lead to provisions for adequate motor transportation for Infantry regiments."

NAVY CRUISE FOR CIVILIANS.

In commenting upon the excellent response of the citizens of the country who have enrolled for the naval training cruise—which the Secretary of the Navy calls "the John Paul Jones Cruise"—for civilians in connection with the Department's efforts to establish a course of instruction which will qualify men to act as reserves in time of war or national emergency, Secretary Daniels said on Aug. 4:

"The number of enrollments has far exceeded the Department's expectations and is only another evidence of the patriotism of the citizens of the country and their desire to do their individual part in helping to place our country on a sound preparedness basis. The Department has assigned nine battleships to take the recruits on the cruise, and the quota of men allowed to each ship has been practically filled to a man."

"Everything possible has been done to insure the success of the cruise, and great credit must be given for the gratifying success in the enrollments to the civilian committees organized in the different cities for the purpose of co-operating with the Department. The patriotic spirit and the untiring zeal of these gentlemen is most commendable, and the Department appreciates that it would have been impossible to secure such flattering results if it had not been for their most valuable assistance."

"The excellent way in which the citizens of the country have responded the first year of the naval training cruise is a strong indication of the success which the plan will undoubtedly meet with in each succeeding year."

The enrollments for this naval training cruise for civilians, which will begin Aug. 15 and continue until Sept. 12, closed on July 31, and individual orders are being prepared for recruits, giving them the time, ship and port for embarkation. The following table gives the different naval districts, port of embarkation and the name of the ship assigned to each port:

Portland—Portland; U.S.S. Kearsarge.

Boston—Worcester, Boston; U.S.S. Kearsarge and Virginia.

Newport—Newport, Providence; U.S.S. Virginia.

New York—New Haven, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Scranton, Buffalo; U.S.S. Maine, New Jersey, Kentucky.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit; U.S.S. Rhode Island.

Baltimore—Baltimore; U.S.S. Louisiana.

Norfolk—Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Dallas, Washington, Norfolk; U.S.S. Illinois and Louisiana.

Charleston—Charleston, New Orleans, Houston; U.S.S. Alabama.

During the final week of the cruise the ships will return to the naval districts whence they came and will operate in conjunction with the motor boats which have been entered for the motor boat cruise. A large number of the residents of the different naval districts have entered their boats for the cruise, and it is expected that much will be accomplished with these small craft to make them useful as auxiliaries in time of war.

BRITISH EXPERT PRAISES OUR NAVY.

Our naval problem is the theme of an article by Hector O. Bywater in the Naval and Military Record of London, England, in which this well known British critic expresses very high praise of the U.S. Navy and goes into the matter of its administration with a very free pen. The writer says: "Those best qualified to speak assert that the last four years have witnessed a remarkable all-round improvement in the quality of the Navy personnel. Thanks to the Secretary's drastic order shortly after he came into office, intemperance has disappeared from the Navy, and although the drink prohibition excited ridicule and bitter opposition at the start, the majority of naval officers now agree that it has had a most beneficial effect on efficiency and discipline."

"The American bluejacket of the present day is a most admirable type, and a positive revelation to anyone who knew the old-timer of ten or fifteen years ago. He is fed, berthed, and cared for in a way that astonishes those who are acquainted with the best European standards. Extraordinary pains are taken with his professional and general education. The amount of head work he is called upon to get through may seem exaggerated and unnecessary to European critics, but the result certainly appears to justify the system."

"The training is quite as intensive as in the German navy, but the methods are diametrically different, and the human material is of quite another order. Germany claims to have solved the problem of converting a land-lubber into an efficient man-of-war's man in the space of three years, and the United States makes the same claim. But no unbiased observer who has seen the finished article in both countries will hesitate to award the palm to the American product. The mental machinery of the yokel from inland Prussia or Bavaria is inferior to that of the average American youth from an inland state; but this fact does not of itself explain why the latter makes the better seaman. The advantage of the voluntary system in naval recruiting is that only those youths are enrolled who have a natural inclination toward the sea, whereas under conscription large numbers of young men are taken for the naval service who have no inborn aptitude or temperamental disposition for the life."

"Then, again, the physical and mental standard for

naval recruits in Germany, though good, is nothing like so exacting as that for the American aspirant. Whatever Mr. Daniels may have achieved in other directions, it is not to be denied that his efforts to improve the lower-deck personnel have been crowned with complete success; or that, in this supremely important respect, the U.S. Navy is far more efficient than at the beginning of his term of office."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The leading article in the Field Artillery Journal for May-June is a description of "The Day at Lens" (Oct. 14, 1914), by Major A. Seeger, of the German army, in which the author narrates the operations of his horse artillery battalion in that engagement, the point of his article being the emphasis he puts on the importance of the duties devolving upon battery and battalion commanders. Major Seeger, by implication, shows that German military efficiency has holes in its armor for he mentions the "antiquated General Staff maps which had not been revised for several years." An article on "Motor Transport for Heavy Field Artillery" is the formal report of the Field Artillery Board on this subject, practically all of its ground having been covered by Captain Bryden's article in the last number of this publication and which was reproduced, in part, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. George Nestker Tricocoe, a former officer of the French army, writes "Notes on Artillery Aviation and Artillery in Trench Warfare," which throws a great deal of light on the development of this branch of the French flying service; Rene Blacot has an unusually interesting paper on "Laboratories in War Time" that is devoted to describing trials of cannon and ammunition; and a lecture by Lieut. William E. Dunn, 3d Field Art., on "The Principles of Scientific Management and Their Application to the Instruction and Training of Field Artillery" is printed, this being a lecture delivered by Lieutenant Dunn at the School of Fire for Field Artillery.

Having invited notes from officers on active duty in Mexico on Cavalry equipment, and receiving a liberal response, the July number of the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association is filled with unusually interesting matter along these lines. General opinion seems to run in favor of leaving the saber at home for such service. A note that is of uncommon interest tells of experiments that have been made with Cavalry mounts in painting them so that they will be not easily distinguished in the field, this being in the line with neutral colored uniforms and with the painting of warships in varied tints to make them less easy of observation in time of war at sea. Major Rhodes writes on "Officers' Chargers," advocating using the best horses possible in active service; General Parker has a paper on "Cavalry Instruction" and General Woodward another paper on "Range Horses for Cavalry." Among the military notes is an excellent article on "Information on Trench Warfare."

The 3d U.S. Volunteer Engineers have published a memorial of their regimental commander in the Spanish-American War, the late Col. David DuBose Gaillard, that includes a sketch of Colonel Gaillard's life; an appreciation of the officer as an engineer by Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadin, C.E., U.S.A.; another on "Gaillard as a Soldier" by Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., U.S.A.; and tributes and editorial appreciations, including one from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M.C., U.S.A., has prepared a "Manual for Quartermasters" (George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis.), that is an ideal guide for young officers detailed to the varied and exacting work which falls to the lot of a supply officer. Particularly does this recommendation apply to National Guard officers; for the recent mobilization has shown that the quartermasters of the Guard are the weakest brothers of the organizations. Captain Williams has not left anything to the imagination in either his text or his tables. He has written for the novice in the work of the Quartermaster Corps and has performed his task with admirable thoroughness. It is a pleasure to recommend so excellent a manual to young officers in the Service.

Two short plays by Pauline Brooks Quinton, wife of Major W. W. Quinton, U.S.A., retired, are issued in one volume by Sherman, French and Company, Boston. In "The Locust Flower," that is in the vein of Maeterlinck, the author pictures the lover and his sweetheart (called The Living) vowing their passion in a wood where to them come from out of the past the seven loves of the man as Shades of Memory, a visitation that forces The Living to give up The Lover. Not less intensely passionate is "The Celibate," the scene of which is laid in Italy in the time of the Renaissance. It describes a man turning monk from love and being changed back to manhood and its passions through remorse. Since the denotement of passion is the obvious scheme of these plays they may be said to be highly successful.

Helen S. Wright has written an extremely sentimental story of the dangers attendant on transplanting exotic flowers, in "The Valley of Lebanon" (Robert J. Shores, New York). The flower is a Southern girl whom Dr. Osborne marries and takes to the Lebanon valley in Massachusetts, where she dies, leaving Margaret Orth to console the widower after an appropriate interval. With these sentimentalities marches a melodramatic episode of Margaret Orth and her father, whose lives are made sad and lonely for many years through the evil machinations of Orth's brother, who eventually brings Margaret's father to a tragic death.

TRAINING CAMP NOTES.

The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Regiments at the Plattsburg camp held a conference on Aug. 6 and voted to join the Training Camp Association. They also voted in favor of compulsory military training. On Aug. 8 the men of these four regiments left for home having finished the 30-day course of study.

The New York state training camp for boys will be opened by the State Military Training Commission on the state grounds at Peekskill about Aug. 15. Dr. George J. Fisher, of the commission, has notified each member of the Legislature that he will be allowed to select one boy between sixteen and nineteen for the camp. The camp will be under the direction of experienced military men. This is the first direct result of the Welsh-Slater laws for encouraging military training in New York state.

It has been decided there will not be a second encampment of high school students at Fort Terry, N.Y., this year. Word to this effect was received from Gen. Leonard Wood, and the announcement was made to the officers and students, of whom there are 1,200. The epidemic of infantile paralysis in and about New York was a factor in the decision here against the camp. Many of

the boys who would make up the second regiment would come from New York, and others would have to pass through New York on their way to Fort Terry.

TENTH CAVALRY CELEBRATES.

To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, which was commissioned on July 28, 1866, the enlisted men of the regiment gave a pageant on July 30 at the U.S. Army field headquarters in Mexico. Their audience was made up of the regimental officers, all former officers of the 10th Cavalry now with the expeditionary column, and the enlisted men who did not take part in the celebration which was originated by Lieut. Col. Charles Young of the regiment.

Introducing the different episodes of the pageantry, which depicted the history of the regiment, a non-commissioned officer, clad in heraldic trappings, recited stanzas of blank verse composed by Colonel Young, which gave a synopsis of the scenes presented. The first two episodes of the pageant contrasted the men as they appeared and drilled fifty years ago and as they appear today. The third, in which fifty troopers appeared as Indians appeared, illustrated a brilliant feat by an officer of the 10th, Lieut. Powhatan Clark, who returned under fire during a fight with Indians to rescue a wounded trooper.

Private Wanton, of the Machine-gun Troop, one of the four Medal of Honor men of the regimental rolls, was the central figure in the fourth episode. He was escorted across the field of honor by a guard bearing wreaths on their saber points. The fifth illustrated the part the 10th took in the battle of Santiago, Cuba. The sixth was presented by a troop, which carried banners bearing the names of the battles in which the regiment has fought and those of its commanders who became generals. At the close of the celebration the call to colors was sounded and regimental spirit reached a climax in a great burst of cheering, ending with singing of "Glory, Hallelujah."

NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Russian soldiers are wearing paper clothes. "Kamiko," as paper clothing is called in Japan, is made of the real Japanese paper manufactured from mulberry bark. A company in Yokohama is supplying large quantities of paper shirts to the Russian army. They are made of tough, soft fabric, strong enough to hold buttons sewn on in the ordinary way, and seem to be serviceable.

A number of Danes intend to organize off the west coast of Jutland a fleet of several hundred motor boats under the Geneva Cross. These boats will be sent out after every sea battle to pick up the wounded.

Writing of the transatlantic voyage of the submarine merchantman Deutschland, the London Times says: "It may be recalled that in the spring of 1914 the first two submarines for the Australian navy, AE-1 and AE-2, traveled for over 12,000 miles on their delivery to the commonwealth government, making the journey in twelve weeks under their own motive power. As far back as February, 1911, too, the first British submarine flotilla for duty overseas left Devonport for the China station, the boats of the early 'C' type of which it was composed traveling to Malta under their own power."

Great Britain has sent 1,400 of her German and Austrian prisoners to India, where a prison camp has been established at Ahmednagar.

A strip of gold braid is to be worn on the left sleeve of the service jacket to distinguish British officers and men who have been wounded. Stripes are to be added denoting each subsequent occasion on which the officer or man has been wounded.

Women are now employed as cooks in the British army convalescent camps in England. They receive \$100 a year, the head cooks getting \$200.

In commenting on Sir John Jellicoe's message to the fleet the Cologne Gazette remarks: "As Shakespeare says, 'Well roared, Lion!'"

"American" dogs are now used with success by the French army for hauling supplies in the Vosges region. They were taken to France from Alaska by a French lieutenant who had spent fourteen years in that territory.

THE ARMY UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is believed that with the adoption of a richer and more attractive uniform enlistments in the Regular Army would be increased to a very great extent. A uniform nicer in appearance than the ordinary street apparel of civil life would attract men who otherwise would not enlist, the vision of an attractive appearance making an especial appeal to men at the youthful age counted upon to fill the ranks. An unattractive uniform has the opposite effect. The embodiment of the rich, red colors in the uniforms of many of the European armies and on this continent is the expression of a desire to brighten up the appearance of the enlisted man to make his association with the populace as pleasing as possible. That our enlisted man's uniform fails to meet the ends outlined herein is apparent and now, when great demands are to be made on our recruiting establishment, would seem to be the time to make a radical change.

J., 3RD U.S. INF.

OUR ARMY ON THE BORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I notice these remarks of Senator Chamberlain: "Personally, I would like to see the National Guard brought back at once," replied Senator Chamberlain. "I must confess I do not know the reason for keeping them there."

"Well," rejoined Mr. Works, "the Senator is in charge of this bill, and he is urging these enormous appropriations for the Army, so he ought to know why they are being sought by the Administration. In my judgment, this Congress will never be able to justify these unusual appropriations in the circumstances."

Before he concluded the California Senator intimated that there was something of politics in keeping the militia at the border when there appeared to be no occasion for it.

"The charge that President Wilson is playing politics in keeping the National Guard on the border is absolutely unfair," retorted Senator Reed warmly. "Conditions there amply justify such action. Who can guarantee that if the troops were removed to-day the Mexicans would not at once again resume ravishing American women, murdering American men and burning American property?"

Does not this show that the Army on the frontier is without any plan of action, not being allowed to carry out any real punitive plan? I do hope you'll keep on with your editorials showing that in former times when

Mexico could not keep her bandits along our border "in order" we went over after them; that such action was not a "war of conquest" at all, and would not be now. Your editorials have shown that when General Pershing was refused the use of railroads it at once brought the matter to a focus, and that it was our duty either to "get out" or to "go ahead," but not to pretend that we still considered Carranza friendly. You can't miss by repeating, reiterating these facts again and again to the public. And I hope you will do so.

The conditions covering the presence of the Militia down there seem very mixed and uncertain. And it is to be hoped they'll produce an entirely new system of Regulars and Volunteers. Border business of watchful waiting will result in breaking up the Militia except for use in their own state as state police and to defend state from invasion. And give us instead Federal troops! Regulars, Volunteers, Reservists and "young men in training annually," but all these four classes to be under rules and control of the War Department, and not of the governors and adjutants general of forty-eight states.

RETIRED.

THE AWAKENING.

We come from the hills of the morning,
We come from the sunset seas,
From the Northland's biting tempest,
And the Southland's gentle breeze.

We come, at the call of Duty,
To rescue a race oppressed,
'Neath a standard of independence,
By countless millions blessed.

We will fight as fought our fathers
In the days of 'sixty-one;
With us, as with them, 'tis Freedom
Who speaks through every gun.

Our cause is the cause of Justice,
Our leader, the Lord of Hosts,
And vain, 'gainst our sacred colors,
Are the vaunting tyrant's boasts:

For we are the Sea-Queen's offspring,
Her spirit is in our veins,
And as England strives in Flanders,
We'll strive on the Texas plains.

ALLEN B. MACMURPHY, Co. C, 1st Vt. Inf.
Eagle Pass, Texas.

ONE STYLE OF CHEVRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Uniform Board in the War Department ought to adopt one style of chevron for the post non-commissioned staff—notice the difference between the chevrons of a quartermaster sergeant, Q.M. Corps, and the chevrons of an ordnance sergeant. Suggest a wreath of oak leaves, three stars above, with the insignia of the department between. A post non-commissioned staff position is hard to get, and there should be an appropriate chevron to distinguish them. This chevron would act as an incentive for young soldiers to strive for.

INTERESTED.

AN UNPUBLISHED "NOTE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Just as in the time of the Bard of Avon there was "much making of books," so, too, there is now much writing of "notes." And there be notes and notes, and from a musty collection of relics of ancient days I am now exhuming a copy of one which has never appeared in print, notwithstanding that it had to do with a quasi diplomatic incident in Mexico, and possesses a sort of mournful interest because it bore the signature of no less a personage than gallant "Jack" Philip, the same brave soul who, when his crew on the Texas had engaged and destroyed the enemy at Santiago, made that historical utterance, "Don't cheer, boys, the poor fellows are dying." And here followeth the note and its story:

Away back in 1877 the U.S.S. Tuscarora, third rate, Comdr. John W. Philip, U.S.N., commanding, was engaged on scientific work, running a line of deep sea soundings south from San Diego, Cal., and plotting and charting along the coast between that port and Central America. We used the Sir William Thompson piano wire apparatus for taking deep sea soundings, one hour or more being required for each cast, the soundings being taken at regular intervals throughout each day and night. Part of the duty of the present scribe was to hold in one hand a watch and with the other to record the time elapsed as each hundred fathoms of wire ran out, and thus it transpired that, alongside of Captain Philip, he "stood on the bridge at midnight" and various other ghostly hours taking these soundings, and thus enjoying just a little more contact with his C.O. than usually fell to the lot of a subordinate aboard ship.

One blistering hot day, while working along the coast of Mexico, we nosed into a most idyllic little harbor named Sihuatanajo (pronounced "See What an Echo") and dropped anchor. The shore line presented an exuberance of foliage; palms, plantains and mangos being much in evidence, a most refreshing sight after several days of glaring white sandy beaches which we had just encountered in our work. There was only one house visible, a sort of an adobe thatched covered affair, but there was an improvised flagstaff in front of it, and as we came to anchor a native was observed running up the Mexican ensign. And a moment later this native and another, both attired in dust colored rags, pulled off to the Tuscarora in an ancient rowboat. One of the men came aboard and introduced himself as the Comandante and Jefe del Aduana. He was the Collector of the Port! The officer of the deck gravely instructed the orderly at the cabin door to report to the commanding officer the identity of the distinguished visitor. Captain Philip emerged and through an interpreter jollied the comandante, who was insisting on knowing the cause of our unheralded entry into the port. After a few minutes the visit terminated. The present scribe was working in a chart room constructed on the quarterdeck, and, having some knowledge of Spanish as she is spoken by lower class Mexicans, had enjoyed every detail of the scene. When it was over and the comandante had left the ship's side Captain Philip, who was not without a vein of humor, said to the scribe, "This will give you a chance to spread yourself. Write this fellow the most ornate letter possible and send it in to me for signature."

This is "the full text" of this diplomatic "note," written in fine Spencerian script, before the era of type-writing machines:

"To the Collector of the Port, Sihuatanajo, Mexico.

"Sir: Referring to your visit of courtesy to-day, when it was my rare good fortune to receive and entertain

you, and during the course of which visit you expressed a desire to be advised in writing as to the cause of this vessel's entry and anchorage at this port, I have the honor to state for your information that the U.S.S. Tuscarora, engaged upon a mission in the interest of science, commerce and navigation, the results of which, it is hoped, will be of lasting benefit to all civilized nations, is now visiting all navigable ports upon the west coast of Mexico, with a view of determining by soundings or otherwise the correctness of such charts as are now extant, and to prepare charts where none are known to exist.

"In the performance of this duty, acting under orders of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, representing His Excellency the President of the United States, the Tuscarora has visited many ports in the Republic of Mexico, and it affords me the very highest degree of gratification to be able to assure you that the utmost courteous consideration has been there extended by the gentlemanly and erudite officials of the government so worthily represented by your own good self at the port of Sihuatanajo.

"For all such courtesies the thanks of my Government have been or will be duly extended, through the accredited representative of your great country at Washington, to the government of the Republic of Mexico.

"I have the honor to be, etc.,

"JOHN W. PHILIP, Comdr., U.S. Navy,
"Commanding U.S.S. Tuscarora, third rate."

Picture to yourself a young naval officer, armed "cap-a-pie," being rowed ashore to deliver this communication to the uncouth creature addressed "To the Collector of the Port, Sihuatanajo, Mexico," but don't lose sight of the grave complications averted. Viewed in the light of recent events, it is not at all unlikely that this comandante may have had the letter framed and for many years thereafter have used it to adorn some fanciful narrative told to his admiring peon associates about how he had humiliated the haughty gringo captain!

C. N. B.

El Paso, Texas, July 30, 1916.

PROMOTION IN THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

That a uniform and fair system of promotion for all branches of the Army will work for the good of the Service in the end can hardly be disputed. That the majority of officers are jealous of any increase of rank that may fall to the lot of their fellow officers in another branch of the Service is also true. This, coupled with the natural desire for all the promotion that one can legitimately gain, was the controlling factor in the agitation for equal promotion at the time the Army Reorganization Act was passed. This is all past, and the bill having become law with a provision permitting officers to transfer from one branch to another under such regulations as the President may prescribe, the question now is to what extent will this provision equalize promotion.

Up to the present time all the applications for transfer have been from either the Infantry, Cavalry or Coast Artillery to the Field Artillery. There have been no applications to transfer to the Infantry, Cavalry or Coast Artillery from the Field Artillery or one of the other three branches. The majority of these transfers will be among the junior officers for two reasons. In the first place, the majority of officers in the grade of captain or higher recognize that, after having spent so many years preparing themselves to perform the duties of their grade in one arm, that they can never hope to be as efficient commanding another organization of an entirely different arm requiring different tactical and technical knowledge. Moreover, those who do not recognize this will most likely find that the board of higher officers in the branch to which they wish to transfer will most surely recognize it and will not make their examination a mere farce. This being the case, then there will be a larger number of junior officers transferred from the other arms to the Field Artillery. This means that the higher ranking officers of the Field Artillery, who are already young for their grade, will be promoted to higher grades still, and that the Field Artillery will be filled up with young officers, this resulting in an even greater stagnation in promotion in it than has been the case in the last few years. The argument that the provision relative to the detail of detached officers from the different arms will equalize the promotion then may be true, but who knows but that the same forces that had it enacted to work for them will combine to have that provision repealed when it begins to work against them?

An efficient Field Artillery organization can only be obtained by efficient officers who have had their training in that branch. It is generally recognized by the older officers in this arm that it has made real progress only since it was made a separate branch in 1907 and the officers have been devoting all their attention to it alone, but that there are still too many officers in it who have spent their training period as lieutenants in the Coast Artillery or some other branch of the Service. If there is any branch which is advancing so rapidly that its officers cannot afford to spend very much time away from the line it is the Artillery. For this reason it will be very detrimental to the Field Artillery if their officers have to spend most of their time on detached service to equalize promotion.

Some foreign countries consider the Field Artillery of such importance that they assign only the best officers to it and require them to attend special schools. France is a good example of this, and as a result she has always led the other nations in field artillery efficiency. If we are interested in the efficiency of our own Field Artillery we might well devote a little thought to what effect too many transfers and the resulting slow promotion will have on it. That it will result in inefficiency can hardly be denied, but a much more serious and far-reaching effect will be that it will become the last choice of branches for most of the newly commissioned officers and will get as a result the least desirable ones for this branch of the Service.

There will be some transfers to the Field Artillery without doubt, but let us hope that for the good of the Service those responsible will look ahead and stop when they have made promotion in the Field Artillery as slow as in the other arms, and not go beyond that point and make it the least desirable of all the branches in point of promotion. Moreover, may we hope that the officers on the board that examines the candidates for transfer do not consider lightly the just claims of the junior officers of the Field Artillery, and, above all, the good of their branch of the Service, and see to it that those who do transfer can pass a real examination in practical field artillery?

FIELD ARTILLERY.

NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

The following instructions were issued by the War Department Aug. 5: "During the continuance of present status of National Guard, when an enlisted man of National Guard brought into service of the United States completes his period of active service and does not desire to continue in active service, he shall be transferred in grade held by him at date transfer becomes effective, to National Guard Reserve in his state, territory, or the District of Columbia by department commander. Transfer will be in usual form and The Adjutant General of the state, territory, or the District of Columbia of which the soldier becomes a reservist will be advised of transfer. Enlisted men so transferred are entitled to transportation and subsistence prescribed for enlisted men of the Regular Army furloughed to reserve.

"In view of the conditions presented by the commanding general, Southern Department, from which it appears that three and a half cents per mile will not furnish sufficient funds to enable those being discharged from California regiments on account of physical disqualifications to reach their homes, the Secretary of War has directed that all enlisted men of the Organized Militia and National Guard, who are to be discharged under circumstances entitling them to travel allowances will be sent to their state mobilization camps for discharge."

Horses at El Paso, Texas, are reported to be dying at the rate of ten or a dozen a day, and principally for the lack of proper shelter from a sun which concentrates several hours daily in the vicinity of 125 degrees. In referring to this a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"Shelters could be provided and the mortality stopped, but the authorities at El Paso are powerless to make this step without authorization from the War Department, and thus far for some unexplained reason, that authorization has been withheld.

"The same criticism is being voiced by officers of the delay in building the proper sort of road between Fort Bliss and Camp Stewart, a route traversed by scores of heavy trucks. The road is cut by ruts, eight, ten and even twelve inches deep, but up to date, it has been impossible to do anything, though Capt. Samuel D. Foster, former assistant chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Highway Department, and attached to the 1st Brigade staff, is prepared to build a new highway at a cost not exceeding \$10,000. Meanwhile expensive motor trucks are being shaken to ruin attempting to traverse the road and the Government is losing thousands of dollars."

PROVISIONAL CAVALRY REGIMENT.

A provisional regiment of National Guard Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. J. J. Hornbrook, U.S.A., has been organized at El Paso. It is composed of the squadrons of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Michigan, one troop from South Carolina and one from the District of Columbia. Lieut. Davis G. Arnold, Mass. Cav., has been appointed regimental supply officer and quartermaster, and Lieut. L. H. Robbins, of Massachusetts, acting adjutant.

ARKANSAS.

We have received from an official source the following interesting facts regarding the muster of the Arkansas National Guard into the service of the United States:

The quota from Arkansas for service in the Army of the United States was two regiments of Infantry, i.e., the 1st and 2d Arkansas Infantry. The mobilization point was Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., the most central point in the state and the center of railroad transportation. The companies began to report at their home station on June 19, and as soon as their number reached the minimum authorized strength of three officers and sixty-five enlisted men they left for the mobilization camp, where the last company of the two regiments reported on July 1.

The muster-in into the Federal service was started on July 6, and was completed on July 10. That it took five days was due to muster-in rolls being not properly prepared, showing lack of application on the part of the Militia officers charged with their preparation. The members of each organization received the first inoculation of the typhoid prophylaxis and were vaccinated against smallpox. The following numerical data relative to the muster-in of these two regiments is of interest:

Number of officers and enlisted men actually in Organized Militia, Arkansas, at date of call, June 18, 1916:

Regiment.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
*1st Infantry	51	883
*2d Infantry	51	866

*Includes fourteen companies from which Federal recognition had been withdrawn at last Federal inspection, but which was again restored to them following a special inspection on July 3, 1916, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Number of officers and enlisted men actually mustered into Federal service:

Regiment.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
1st Infantry	50	1,061
2d Infantry	50	915
Chaplains	2	0
Sanitary Corps	8	41
Quartermaster Corps	1	0

Number of officers and enlisted men accepted and rejected following physical examination after muster into Federal service:

Regiment.	Accepted.		Rejected.	
	Off.	E.M.	Off.	E.M.
1st Infantry	39	578	11	483
2d Infantry	40	499	10	416
Chaplains	1	0	1	0
Sanitary Corps	7	22	1	19
Q.M. Corps	1	0	0	0

Number of waivers for physical disqualifications approved, and officers and enlisted men retained in service:

Regiment.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
1st Infantry	13	38
2d Infantry	16	51
Sanitary Corps	0	3

The foregoing figures are exceptionally interesting in view of the fact that the state of Arkansas, by Legislative enactment two years ago, adopted the physical standard of examination for recruits of the U.S. Army for admission to the Organized Militia, state of Arkansas. In view of this the Militia of Arkansas was first mustered into the Federal service and then physically examined, necessitating extra work in the shape of issuing 941 discharge certificates and thereby retarding the completing of the muster-in. It is to be hoped that in the future if a state adopts a regulation, it will also see to it that the regulation is enforced and not permitted to become a huge joke. In our opinion, it would seem that the Federal Government should take steps in future as will best

enforce its right to a proper return for the expenditure of millions of dollars annually appropriated.

NEW YORK.

"Some idea of the ups and downs officers have to contend with in recruiting National Guard regiments to the required strength may be judged from the following," said an officer of the National Guard of New York. "My regiment was reorganized into one of heavy field artillery, and at the time of its reorganization was under the minimum prescribed by law. After a lot of hustling we recruited up to the minimum finally, but under the old law we found a number of illegal enlistments, etc., and when these were eliminated our minimum strength was cut down about 150 men. After another struggle we got the regiment up to the maximum strength and then we struck another snag. The ruling from the War Department about dependent relatives reduced the regiment again to something like 165 men below the strength. We recruited up again to the minimum prescribed, and were finally mustered in. Then the Army surgeons got busy with us, and after making final examination of our men we had to drop another 160 on account of physical unfitness, so here we are still looking for recruits. I do not know what cause for dropping men will bob up next."

The health of the New York division at McAllen, Texas, is still practically all that can be desired. The official figures for the week ending Aug. 5 was 1.91 per cent. Excluding diseases resulting from the men's own exposure of themselves the rate was 1.67, which is just about the death rate in New York city. Col. Gordon Johnston, of the 12th N.Y., gave out a percentage report on Aug. 7 of the illness of his men. It showed that on July 31, the percentage was 2.5, the highest rate; on Aug. 6, the lowest, it was six per cent., making an average for nine days of 1.29 per cent.

Pvt. Claude L. Winslow, Co. B, Signal Corps, died Aug. 7 in the field hospital of ulcer of the intestines. He was sent to the hospital July 25 and three days later was sent back to his camp convalescent. On Aug. 1 he was again taken to the field hospital in such a condition it was impossible to move him to the base hospital.

Robert McCoskry Butt, son of General Butt, N.G.N.Y., who arrived in New York from the Texas border on Aug. 4 suffering from typhoid fever, and was sent to St. Luke's Hospital, is improving. Young Butt enlisted in the 7th N.Y. and was detailed as chauffeur to Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 2d Brigade, N.Y. He was discharged for physical disability contracted in the service. General Butt has denounced the medical service, which he says failed to ascertain that his son had typhoid fever, and permitted him, while very ill, to entrain for home unattended. General Butt asks what will happen under such a system to the poor fellows who have no money or rich relatives to help them out. He has thanked General Dyer most sincerely for his personal interest in the case of his son.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., at McAllen, Texas, has arranged a progressive program of camp instruction and field maneuvers. Following company drills, there will be battalion drills from Aug. 16 to 20; Aug. 21 to 25, regimental training. On the morning of Aug. 27, the entire brigade will start out for four days' march. The second day will be taken up with field exercises. On Aug. 29 the brigade will occupy a theoretical city and place it under military rule. On the final day the brigade will be forced to retreat because General O'Ryan will send word that it will be impossible for him to send aid, and the brigade will have to retreat to McAllen fighting a rear guard action.

During a hurricane at McAllen on Aug. 6, in which many tents came to grief, two of the steel wire netting houses of the division hospital, N.G.N.Y., were stripped of their canvas tops. The fifteen patients were quickly removed to the Y.M.C.A. building, about 100 feet away, even before the deluge of rain came. Some people are asking why the division is not equipped with a hospital building as strong as the building of the Y.M.C.A.

Squadron A, under Major W. R. Wright, returned to McAllen, Aug. 7 after making a 110-mile practice march, consuming four days. The squadron made the journey over roads that were so muddy that the four motor trucks had to be hauled out of the bogs sixteen times. Major General O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., and Brig. Gen. W. S. McNair, U.S.A., who accompanied the squadron, picked out an artillery range at La Gloria ranch, twenty-five miles from McAllen. Practice will be begun there in September. Other troops of the division will go out on practice marches.

The 23d Infantry is building a model infirmary. It is to have board floors, screens, a kitchen separate from the rest of the regiment, and real beds, not cots. None of these things would have been possible without the special fund furnished the regiment by its Brooklyn friends.

The 7th N.Y. in its camp at McAllen are well and happy, and all are doing hard work. The camp is now well settled, only at times there is a little more water in it than is needed. On July 31 the water was two feet deep in places and skiffs could have been used to advantage. Some of the boating men in the regiment may arrange to get some boats in camp, and hold rowing races. Some of the other camps were also flooded. Like other commands the 7th needs recruits. It left New York with 1,243 officers and men and needs over 500 more.

Request has been made by Col. Frank A. Norton, 23d N.Y., that Major William Welsh, of the 30th U.S. Infantry, be appointed lieutenant colonel. He is known as an excellent officer.

Second Lieut. Truman Smith, of Company G, 12th N.Y. Infantry, has resigned to take a commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

NEW JERSEY.

Major Joseph M. Rector, surgeon of the New Jersey brigade of National Guard, on duty at Douglas, Ariz., is among the medical officers who is tireless in insisting on proper sanitary measures, and in safeguarding the health of the troops. In this work he is strictly upheld by Gen. Edwin W. Hine, the brigade commander, who realizes that a successful camp must be first of all a healthy one. A large system of better drainage, better incineration, closer inspection of details and minute cleanliness has been carried out, and Major Rector was given authority to call upon every man in the regiment, if necessary, for the sanitary work. Post exchanges have been temporarily closed on the recommendation of Major Rector. The sale of melons and some other fruits and soft drinks and ice cream in camp have also been forbidden. The Major is also against the men having extra food in their tents whether sent from home or purchased. As soon as the materials are received he will drench every fly breeding place with crude oil and carbolic acid to blot out the fly pests.

Major William A. Bryant, N.J. Cavalry, has been declared physically incapacitated for military service. He has been on the sick list for some weeks. Major Bryant celebrated his sixtieth birthday recently, and his forty-first year in the National Guard. He first joined the Guard as a private in Co. H, 7th N.Y., in August, 1875. Capt. Wilbour Kyle, of Troop C, senior officer, is temporarily in charge of the squadron. All the New Jersey

officers attended a ball given in honor of Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 18th U.S. Inf., at Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 4.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major General Clements, commanding the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the United States service stationed at El Paso, has issued general orders which give instructions relative to the organization and training of this division for field service.

"The instruction of the company," says General Clement, "includes the individual instruction of the soldier. The instruction of higher units involves principally the proper grouping and leadership of smaller included units. The efficiency of a company therefore depends largely on the individual training of the soldier. This being accomplished, the efficiency of higher organizations depends mainly on the training and efficiency of their officers. This order will be written on the foregoing principle. Inspections made later to ascertain what progress has been made under this order will be based on the same principle. Officers will be required to be proficient in all general subjects required of the command to which they are assigned or attached."

The orders deal with the squad, platoon, company, battalion, regiment and brigade. During the month of August, Monday will be the battalion commander's day, Friday will be the regimental commander's day. The brigade commander may take not to exceed two days during the month for brigade exercises. The programs for special days must be arranged carefully in advance by the commanders concerned. All instruction given must be of a most practical nature. On the first day of each month organization commanders will lay out the work for their respective commands covering the whole month. These programs of instruction will be forwarded to the division commander for approval. After approval they will not be departed from without the consent of the division commander.

CONNECTICUT.

While Private Aher, of the 1st Connecticut Infantry, was shooting at the rifle range at Nogales, Ariz., on July 31, his rifle exploded, blowing all the flesh and part of the bone from the thumb of his left hand. Part of the gun barrel, it is said, flew into many pieces, one going through the hat of another man and inflicting a wound on his head. It is thought possible that dirt or some other obstruction was in the barrel. Another theory is that the barrel was defective.

ILLINOIS.

The 1st Cavalry of Illinois, on duty at Brownsville, Texas, has started the publication of a newspaper entitled "The First Illinois Cavalrymen," and it is an excellent and newsy sheet. In the July 29 issue Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., contributes an article entitled, "What Are We Here For." General Parker says in conclusion:

"We hear much about 'military training camps' for students, for business men, etc. It should be impressed upon you all that this is far better than any such training camp, and it should be the aim of every officer to use his efforts to make the method of training quite as good or better than those exercised in the short period of training camps. This is a training camp, but a training camp that will accomplish great results. Men who graduate from this training camp should be soldiers, not amateurs.

"It is not improbable that a period will be designated by the Government when this shall cease, but until that time shall come, it is our duty to take full advantage of the wonderful opportunity that we have here. It should be considered a special privilege to serve in this camp, to take part in this work of preparedness. It is true that some young men will allow themselves to become homesick, but these are the weak and should be shamed from expressing their dissatisfaction. Let us serve in this military training school cheerfully, putting what is best of us in it, remembering that we are working not ourselves, but for our country."

IOWA.

Adjutant Gen. Guy E. Logan, of Iowa, sends us the following list of organizations mustered into the United States service, with their present stations: 1st, 2d and 3d Infantry regiments, 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, Co. A, Engineers, 1st Field Hospital and 1st Ambulance Company, all at Brownsville, Texas, and 1st Squadron, Cavalry, at Donna, Texas.

OREGON.

The following are the organizations of the Oregon National Guard with their present location mustered into the service of the United States: 3d Regiment of Infantry, Col. C. McLaughlin (Capt., U.S.A.), on duty at San Diego, Cal. Among the officers of this regiment are a number who served in both the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. These officers are the following: Colonel McLaughlin, Lieut. Col. J. L. May, Majors C. Abrams, E. Moshberger, and W. S. Gilbert, Capt. C. Ritterspacher, C. R. Hotchkiss, H. Hockenyoos, W. F. Daugherty, G. Todd, Major M. B. Marcelles and Capt. E. H. McLean, 1st Lieut. W. R. Logus, Major L. A. Bowman served in the Spanish-American War and 2d Lieut. H. O. Miller served in the Philippine Insurrection.

Battery A, Field Art., Capt. Charles W. Helm commanding, is on duty at Calexico, Cal.

Separate Troop A, Cav., Capt. George A. White commanding, is on duty at San Diego, Cal. Captain White, who was formerly the Adjutant General with the rank of brigadier general, accepted the captaincy of Troop A. He served in the Spanish-American War.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The 1st Infantry Regiment of North Dakota, Col. J. H. Fraine, detrained at Mercedes, Texas, July 26, and pitched camp on the southern outskirts of the village, adjoining the camp of the 3d Texas Infantry. The North Dakota regiment had practically all its equipment, but no horses.

MISSISSIPPI.

As to the tales of suffering reported among National Guardsmen ordered into the Federal service, the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News of July 25, has the following sensible remarks:

"If there are any anxious fathers and mothers in Mississippi who fear that their sons in the 1st Regiment are being ill-treated, they ought to pay a visit to Camp Sweep Taylor and see for themselves how the boys are getting along. The regimental hospital is empty for the simple reason that there is no illness to treat. Mothers and fathers who may have feared that their boys are starving, that their bodies are blistering in the sun from lack of clothing, that all young men are horse-whipped every morning to keep their blood circulation going, and those who suspect that some young sprout is taken out and shot at sunrise every morning to give rifle squads target practice—and to punish him who wets his hair before combing it—will be reassured after they visit the military camp in our western suburbs.

"The lack of adequate equipment for the Guard has

been frequently noted; but considering the scanty supplies in our Ordnance Department and Quartermaster Corps, under old conditions, the extraordinary pressure put upon the Government when the system was changed at a time when our men were being called out, a remarkable record has been made by the men in charge of the work of mobilization. These men had to do more than they will have to do in future, and they had to do it quickly. There is much work to be done by way of making a fighting machine of the National Guard, but it is well that our people be reassured in regard to the conditions under which the soldiers are living. Our soldiers have sanitary quarters; they have good clothes; they have good food and plenty of it; they have mosquito nets. Any young man who comes out of camp after a period of the training our Guardsmen are getting, will be a stronger and more vigorous man than when he went into the Service. The life he leads hardens him, disciplines him and makes him fit for the sterner duties of life."

NEW MEXICO.

Pvt. Lewis O. Gardiner, 1st N.M. Inf., was found guilty by a G.C.M. at Columbus, N.M., Aug. 7, on a charge of failing to subscribe to the Federal oath which would muster him into the service of the United States with his company June 14 last. The verdict, together with the recommendations of the court, which were not made public, was forwarded to the Secretary of War by Lieut. Col. George E. Stockle, 12th U.S. Cav., president.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from the reports Aug. 3-10.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The battle of the Somme continues with great intensity. At the present time there seems little prospect of taking either Bapaume or Peronne from the Germans without resort to the slow methods of trench warfare. In the somewhat rapid progress during the first weeks of July it appeared possible that the impetus of the drive might carry the French and British armies at least as far as these more immediate objectives. With the lapse of the passing weeks the Germans have brought up men and guns sufficient to dispute strongly any further advance on this front.

South of the Somme on Aug. 3 the French withstood German counter-attacks on positions south of Estrées and near Barleux, and on Aug. 6 two small local operations won a place in German trenches southwest of Estrées. On Aug. 8 small bombing attacks were repulsed by the Germans in this sector.

North of the Somme British attacks were repulsed on both sides of the Albert-Bapaume highway and east of Trones Wood, but north of Bazentin-le-Petit some ground was gained in bombing attacks. At night four strong German detachments attacked Delville Wood (east of Longueval), but were all repulsed by a concentrated machine-gun fire. British heavy artillery drove a hostile garrison out of a fortified post between Thiépval and Pozieres. On Aug. 4 Australian troops, who had been brought from Egypt, succeeded in penetrating the German second line to a depth of from 400 to 600 yards on a front of nearly two miles in the Pozieres-Thiépval region and captured 600 Germans. Having organized their new positions on the high ground at Pozieres, the British batteries were able to shell La Courcellette and Miraumont, both in the direction of Bapaume.

A short distance north of the Somme, on the east side of the Feuillères-Maurepas road, is Monacu Farm, which has been the scene of a long, hard struggle. On Aug. 3 the French succeeded in taking this position and also captured a trench north of it. Several German attempts to recover the farm were defeated. On Aug. 7 the French captured a trench east of Monacu Farm between Hem Wood and the Somme and took 120 prisoners with some machine guns. The following day this advantage was increased, so that the French in two days' fighting captured the German second line on a front of three and three-quarter miles to a depth of from 300 to 500 yards; 230 prisoners were taken, including two officers.

On the morning of Aug. 6 the Germans delivered two powerful counter-attacks against the positions northwest of Pozieres which were captured by the Australians. Using liquid fire the attack succeeded in pushing the British out of the position at one point, but in later fighting they recovered most of the ground, so that according to the official report only about forty yards of one trench remained in German hands. In the afternoon British attacks made a slight gain at Fourreaux Wood and along the trenches east of Pozieres toward Martinpuich.

On Aug. 7 General von Buelow's troops made no less than five heavy attacks upon the new British lines above Pozieres, but although the assaults at times met with partial success the Germans were unable to hold any of the trenches against the counter-attacks. It develops that in the fighting of Aug. 4 and 5 the Australian advance included Hill 160, the highest point in the district, whence the terrain slopes gradually toward Bapaume. The battle was renewed on Aug. 8, and after four heavy attacks upon trenches held by the Australians and with a liberal use of liquid fire the Germans succeeded in recapturing about fifty yards of the position.

Southwest of Guillemont, on the Longueval-Cambes road, the British advanced their line about 400 yards on Aug. 8 in a battle which pivoted on the railway station at Guillemont; and on Aug. 9 the Australians advanced their lines 200 yards northwest of Pozieres. The German report says this attack was completely stopped and that ten officers and 374 unwounded British were captured with six machine guns. The British losses were severe.

The French operating on the right of the British during the battle at Guillemont advanced east of Hill 139 and took forty prisoners. The Germans report taking several hundred prisoners in the fighting between Hem Wood and Guillemont. On the night of Aug. 8-9 the French had to fight their hardest to withstand a number of powerful German attacks in this sector and were fortunate to lose only one of the recently captured trenches. Part of this was retaken in a hard fight on Aug. 9. Between Hem Wood and the Somme the Germans are bombarding with heavy caliber shells the new positions which the French were organizing.

The Germans report the famous old French city of Peronne is being destroyed by fire caused by French shells.

In the Verdun region east of the Meuse, following the strong German attacks northeast of Fort Souville a week ago, the French inaugurated a series of assaults directed at the Thiaumont work and the village of Fleury. Between Aug. 1 and 3 they captured 1,100

Germans on this side of the river and pushed their attack close up to the southern front of Fleury. The line of this successful counter-attack reached from the Côte du Poivre to the Laufée work, which is east of Chenois, and met with success in a number of places.

Undoubtedly France is still the happy possessor of strong reserves ready to hurl themselves against the hostile lines wherever the withdrawal of troops for use elsewhere has at all weakened the German forces. Proof of this was furnished on Aug. 4, when the French captured the fortified field work of Thiaumont twice within twelve hours, and on the second occasion held on against repeated counter-attacks. The Germans had held Thiaumont since July 3. Previous to that date they had won and lost it several times. In addition to taking Thiaumont the French infantry captured, lost in a counter-attack and again with the bayonet won a footing in the village of Fleury, which had been in hostile hands for a month. In this day's fighting 650 unwounded Germans were captured. In the night the Germans attacked new French positions at Vachereauville, at the foot of Côte du Poivre, but without success.

In hard fighting at Fleury the Germans captured sixteen officers and 576 men, but could not drive the French out of the southern part of the village. On Aug. 6 during patrol fighting the French increased their hold on ground northwest of the Thiaumont work and repulsed counter-attacks, but the Germans progressed in the fighting along the Vaux-Chapitre Wood sector and captured three officers and 227 unwounded men. The night of Aug. 6-7 witnessed a renewed battle about Thiaumont, but the French clung to all the ground they had gained and south of the Thiaumont work captured a trench containing many dead Germans and five machine guns. The same night the French succeeded in taking some houses in the western part of the village of Fleury.

On Aug. 8 the Germans recaptured Thiaumont, but late in the day the French succeeded in re-entering the work. On the Vaux-Chapitre-Chenois sector the French captured a trench containing 100 dead and took 200 prisoners, including six officers, with six machine guns. By Aug. 9 the Germans were again masters of Thiaumont, with the French still holding positions close to the fortifications.

Between July 30 and Aug. 5 the French captured 2,500 prisoners, for the most part in the Meuse region.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The Russians are continuing their efforts to take Kovel and the prolonged battle for the Stokhod River positions has continued. Heavy fighting occurred at the village of Rudka-Mirynskaia, nineteen miles from Kovel, on the Stavok River, a left tributary of the Stokhod. The Russians stormed the village and took 600 German prisoners. There was much bayonet fighting in the streets, and finally at 3 a.m. the Russians were driven out and retreated to positions about 600 yards further east. When the Germans recaptured the place they took 561 Russian prisoners and several machine guns.

A German report of Aug. 6 tells of the expulsion of the Russians from positions near Zareze, on the Stokhod. Four officers, 300 men and five machine guns were captured; but in the same sector on Aug. 7 the Russians captured a trench with twelve officers, 200 men and one machine gun. In a renewal of this battle on Aug. 8 the Russians were unable to make any further progress.

In an action south of Zalozce (between Tarnopol and Brody) the Russian advance was repulsed, and nine officers, 700 men and five machine guns were captured by the combined German and Austrian forces.

In Galicia, south of Brody, along the Sereth and Graberki Rivers, General Sakharoff's troops in a hot attack captured 1,300 Austrians at the villages of Meidzyhor and Tschistopady. The Germans developed strong counter-attacks and claim to have driven the Russians back at some points, but later Russian reports tell of the capture, in addition to the above, of the villages of Zoygin, Ratische, Gnidava and Zalvoce. In these engagements 166 officers and 8,415 men were captured by the Russians, with four cannon, nineteen machine guns and eleven trench mortars.

In the region of the Carpathians Field Marshal Archduke Karl, heir to the Austrian throne, is now in command. The Austrians have been reinforced by German and Turkish contingents and have gained some ground in the region of Kopolias, capturing 325 Russians and two machine guns.

South of the Dniester in an offensive on a front of fifteen miles on Aug. 8 the Russians broke through the Austrian trenches and captured the town of Tlumach, thus making another important advance toward the Austrian base at Stanislaw. On Aug. 9 the Russians reached Tymienitz, eight miles east of Stanislaw, and on the same day they crossed to the right bank of the Korapiec River. The Russian advance is now so threatening that the civil population is leaving Lemberg.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

After a long period of quiet the Italians have suddenly developed a very powerful attack along the line of the Isonzo, particularly at Gorizia, where their best efforts were shattered against the Austrian defenses last winter. After storming the bridgehead several battalions crossed and occupied the city proper on Aug. 9. It must be remembered that this city is completely commanded by high hills on the eastern side, and unless the Austrians are expelled from their fortified positions on these heights it will be scarcely possible to hold the town. There can be no doubt that Italy is on the verge of achieving a great victory along the Isonzo, and if they can storm the heights east of Gorizia and at the same time push forward on Carso Plateau the whole Austrian defense of the approaches toward Trieste is likely to crumble in typical Austrian fashion. After a terrific bombardment the Italian army began this successful advance on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 6, and by the evening of the 7th over 10,000 prisoners had been taken. Late details of the attack on Gorizia are very interesting. General Cadorna's men dug three wide tunnels under the approaches to Sabotino Mountain, a commanding height which had proved impregnable to ordinary assault. Strong columns of infantry were thus brought up under cover to openings only a short distance in front of the Austrian trenches, which were quickly stormed after the artillery had hurled a hurricane of projectiles into the hostile positions. Military students will await with great interest the developments of the next few days in the heights east of Gorizia, as well as on Carso Plateau. At Gorizia the Italians have scored their first great victory of the war, and it is one capable of important consequences if they are able to continue the drive.

Along the Isonzo the artillery had been very active on both sides, and on Aug. 4 Italian troops made a vigorous attack on Austrian positions east of Monfalcone, on Carso Plateau. They captured four officers and 141 men when the hostile trenches were penetrated,

but later in counter-attacks were ejected and lost 230 unwounded prisoners. There was much hand-to-hand fighting in this battle. On Aug. 7, attacking with strong forces, the Italians made notable progress in the Monfalcone region and in the neighborhood of San Martino and Monte San Michele, on Carso Plateau. In this fighting the Italians took 3,600 prisoners, including 100 officers, and the Austrians in counter-attacks captured thirty-two officers and 1,200 men.

In the Trentino the Austrians are making an increasing number of counter-attacks, but nowhere on a large scale. The advantage of the initiative remains largely with the Italians, but there had been no great attacks in this region by either side up to Aug. 7.

At Monte Cimone the Italians are gradually extending their occupation north of the summit, in spite of a number of vigorous counter-attacks.

In the upper Posina region an Austrian attack in the Caldiera Valley was repulsed, as was another attack east of Griso.

On the Asiago Plateau a heavy Austrian attack failed to penetrate the Italian lines. In the Travenanzes Valley the Italian troops made progress in the face of fierce resistance, and on Aug. 7 captured important positions between the valley and Sare torrent. In Travinolo Valley an Austrian night attack failed.

In the upper Piave the Italian infantry extended their position to the head of the Digione torrent.

THE MORE REMOTE THEATERS OF WAR.

In Armenia the Russians won a battle near Ogmit, between Mush and Mamakhatun, where they captured seven Turkish officers, 300 regular troops, one cannon and three machine guns. The Turks successfully defended a position northeast of Agnott against an attack by seven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and over thirty guns. The Russians left 3,000 dead on this field. A Russian column has occupied Kals Burnu, west of Polathane, but an attack near Oknott, fifty miles south of Erzeroum was repulsed. In the region of Mush on Aug. 7 the Turks won a victory on Mount Kosma, taking one officer, 200 men, six cannon and seven machine guns. The same day a severe battle was fought west of Erzingan, where the Turks recaptured with the bayonet a position lost early in the fight. On Aug. 9 the Turks compelled the Russians to retreat from the Mush-Bittis line, this being admitted in the reports from Petrograd, which speak of heavy Turkish pressure on this front.

In Persia the Turks are still pursuing the retreating Russians from Sakiz and are reported at Buguan, to the north. In a rearguard action the Russians left 200 dead on the field, as well as three machine guns, rifles and cattle.

In Egypt after midnight Aug. 3-4 a Turkish army estimated at 14,000 attacked a British position near Romani, east of Port Said, on a front of seven to eight miles. By the evening of Aug. 4 the British fortified lines were intact and some hundreds of prisoners had been taken. Valuable assistance was rendered by British warships in the Bay of Tina. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray commands the British troops and was evidently thoroughly alive to the situation. In addition to the frontal attack on Aug. 5 the Turks attempted an enveloping movement to the south, before which Australian and New Zealand mounted contingents slowly retired, giving a superb demonstration of a rearguard action. Later a counter-attack of all arms was completely successful, and 3,000 unwounded prisoners, including some Germans, were captured, with four machine guns, in a pursuit that extended for fifteen miles. The Turks were completely cleared out of the Katia Basin, and by Aug. 9 had been pressed back to a line running north and south through Bir el Abd, fifteen miles east of Katia.

Adjutant Gen. T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announced on Aug. 9 that he had received telegrams from the War Department calling the 9th and 13th Infantry Regiments into the Federal service, the 9th to become field artillery and the 13th to go as infantry to replace the 2d Infantry, which has been ordered reorganized as field artillery. The 2d Regiment is from Philadelphia, commanded by Col. Hamilton D. Turner, and is at the border. The 9th is to be assembled at Mt. Gretna before Aug. 18 and mustered into the Service as a regiment of field artillery, according to the Defense Act. The commanding general of the Department of the East is directed to equip the regiment and send it to join the division of Pennsylvania troops at the border as soon as practicable. Col. Asher Miner, Wilkes-Barre, is colonel of the regiment. The 13th Regiment is also to be assembled at Mt. Gretna before Aug. 15 and mustered into the Service as a regiment of infantry and sent to the border as soon as practicable. It is commanded by Col. Ezra H. Ripple, jr., of Scranton. The organizations of the two regiments as artillery and the adding of the 13th to the Infantry will give Pennsylvania a complete tactical division with exception of an Engineers' battalion and some hospital units.

Four United States Signal Corps men were fired on at a point midway between Marfa and Presidio, Texas, on Aug. 4, according to a report transmitted to General Funston by Col. J. A. Gaston, U.S.A., at Marfa. The report did not say who fired the shots, but explained that twenty Guardsmen of the 4th Texas Infantry had been sent out to search for Mexican bandits or snipers. Private Howard, Co. G, 12th U.S. Inf., was struck in the leg by a sniper's bullet fired from the Mexican side while on sentry duty at the international bridge at Nogales, Ariz., early Aug. 4. This information was given in official despatches to San Antonio from Nogales.

In addition to Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, who is mentioned by name among the retired officers authorized to be promoted by the President to the rank of brigadier general, as provided in the Army Appropriation bill (noted on page 1622), Col. J. W. Pope will be advanced to the rank of brigadier general. Retired officers who will be promoted to the rank of major general include Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, Gen. Theodore Schwan, Gen. Peter C. Hains and Gen. John L. Clem.

The weekly health report from the Southern Department for the week ending Aug. 5 shows the per cent. sick of National Guard to be 1.14, with no deaths. These statistics comprise organizations totalling 98,500 men. The per cent. sick of Regulars was 2.45, with six deaths out of a command of 40,722 men.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., senior officer of his rank on the active list, was retired for age on Aug. 10, 1916, after a total sea service of over twenty-four years and a shore duty of some twenty-two years. Rear Admiral Howard, who was born in Illinois Aug. 10, 1854, has seen a wide range of service during his career. He has served in the sailing ships and steam sloops of the old Navy, aboard monitors, in the modern cruisers and battleships and practice ships. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in June, 1869, and was commissioned ensign in July, 1874. His service includes duty on the Alaska and Wabash, European Station, 1873-4; Wabash, at Key West, 1874; Franklin, of the European Station, 1874-5; Naval Academy, 1876-8; Plymouth, of the North Atlantic Station, 1878-9; Kearsarge, on the North Atlantic Station, 1879-81, and the practice ship Dale, 1881-3. He was at the Naval Academy, 1881-4; on the Saratoga, 1884-7; at the Naval Academy, 1887-91; on the Constellation, for the practice cruises of 1877 and 1889, and on the Bennington, of the Squadron of Evolution and South Atlantic Station, 1891-3. He was on the Caravel Pinta during a cruise from Barcelona to Havana; was on the Bennington during the naval review of 1893; on the Miantonomoh, 1893-4; at the Naval Academy, 1894-7, and was on the practice cruise in the Monongahela, 1895. His next duty was on the U.S.S. Concord, 1897-8; he took part in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; the capture of Subig Bay, July 7, 1898, and the surrender of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898. He was in the Charleston in 1899, taking part in the battle of Manila (insurgents), Feb. 5, 1899; the battle of Calocan, Feb. 10, 1899, and the bombardment of the hill forts, Cebu, July 26-28. He was in the monitor Monadnock, August, 1899, taking part in the bombardment of the hill forts of Cebu, Sept. 12, 1899, and was placed in command of the Monadnock in February, 1900, to April, 1900. He was in the Scindia, April to August, 1900; at the Naval Academy, September, 1900; was in command of the monitor Puritan at the inauguration, March 4, 1901, and was in command of the Chesapeake during the practice cruise of 1901. He was subsequently in command of the Nevada and the Tennessee, was on duty at the Naval Academy, and during the famous round the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet, 1908-09, he assumed command of the Ohio from San Francisco home. He was later in the Fourth Division of the Battleship Fleet on its European cruise, with the Georgia as flagship. In 1912 he was placed in command of the Third Division, and from February, 1914, until September, 1915, was commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. Since September, 1915, he has been on duty in Washington as president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards.

Capt. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Aug. 11, 1916, by the retirement of Howard, is now on duty as commandant of the navy yard, Washington, and Special Board on Naval Ordnance. Captain Glennon has had wide experience with gun forgings and kindred subjects, and is regarded as one of the best ordnance authorities in the Navy. Ordnance has been his specialty since he graduated from the Naval Academy, as the following sketch of his career indicates. He was for several years instructor in ordnance at the Naval Academy, and for three years he was attached to the Bureau of Ordnance in charge of the gun design desk. He was a member of the Special Board on Naval Ordnance prior to taking command of the Wyoming, and is now on duty with that board. Captain Glennon was born in French Gulch, Shasta county, Cal., in February, 1857. He was appointed a cadet midshipman from the 2d District of California in September, 1874. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1878, and did his first service at sea on the Lackawanna in the Pacific Ocean. In 1880 he was promoted to midshipman, and in 1882 to the grade of ensign. While in the grade of ensign he performed a tour of duty at the Naval Academy in the Department of Ordnance, and in 1889 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade). While in the grade of lieutenant he performed service at the Naval Academy and at sea on various ships. During this time he also completed a course of instruction in the torpedo class. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant commander in 1901, and while in that grade served at sea on the Asiatic Station and ashore at Mare Island, Cal. He was promoted to commander in July, 1905, and while holding this rank he performed a tour of sea duty in command of the Yorktown, and also served in several important assignments on shore under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance. Captain Glennon was promoted a captain in October, 1909, and has performed sea duty while holding that rank in command of the Virginia, Florida and Wyoming. Rear Admiral Glennon has had a total sea service of twenty-two years and six months and a shore duty of about eighteen years.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, U.S.N., retires for age Aug. 13, 1916, after a total sea service of twenty-three years and four months and a shore duty of close on nineteen years. He was born in Virginia Aug. 13, 1854, and has had a well balanced naval experience. He has served in some of the famous vessels of the old Navy and in the modern cruisers and battleships, as well as on important shore duty. Since his graduation in 1876 he served in the following vessels on the Asiatic Station: Kearsarge, Yantic, Tennessee, Yosemite, Brutus, Concord and Solace. On the Pacific Station in the Yorktown, Adams and Ranger. On the South Atlantic he served in the Lancaster. On the European in the Trenton and Lancaster. On the North Atlantic in the Constitution, Albatross, Monongahela, Annapolis, Scorpion, North Carolina and Ohio. Of the above he commanded the Brutus, Scorpion, Concord, Ohio and North Carolina and was executive officer of the Yosemite and Concord and navigator of the Monongahela and Annapolis. He was also, among other duties afloat, in command of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, with the Utah as his flagship. His shore service has been in the receiving ship Franklin, gunnery training ship Minnesota, at the torpedo station, instructor in mathematics and navigation at the Naval Academy, in the Bureau of Ordnance, hydrographic officer, War College Staff, lighthouse inspector, Boston District, captain of navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and member of Naval Examining and Retiring Boards. His last assignment to duty was as commandant of the naval station at Hawaii. Rear Admiral Boush is a son of the late Naval Constr. George R. Boush.

Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard at Boston, Mass., will be promoted rear admiral on Aug. 14, 1916, by the retirement for age of Rear Admiral Boush. Captain Rush was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 19, 1857, and was graduated in 1879.

Among the vessels he served in were the Monongahela, of the China Station; the Constellation, Irish relief cruiser, in 1880, when she was flagship of the Training Squadron; in the monitor Passaic, and in the Ranger on surveying duty on the west coast of Mexico and Central America; in the Bennington, of the North Atlantic Station, and the Boston, of the Pacific Station, and in the flagship Brooklyn, representing the U.S. Navy at Spithead, England, during the Queen's jubilee in 1897. He also served in the Brooklyn during the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, Cuba, and received commendatory mention in despatches. Captain Rush during the landing at Vera Cruz was in command of the battleship Florida and was in charge of the operations ashore during the fighting with the Mexicans. He has served on ordnance duty in Washington, in the Bureau of Navigation as assistant to the hydrographer, in the Massachusetts in 1900 during the experiments of coaling at sea and wireless signalling tests. He has been in command of the receiving ship at New York, has served as inspector of ordnance at the Boston Navy Yard. Captain Rush served with credit on the staff of the Naval War College under the presidency of the late Rear Admiral Harry Taylor, and again on the staff of Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, and afterward on the staff of Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N. As a commander Captain Rush, in command of the Wilmington, won the trophy for ships of that class for both day and night practice and for small arms for the year during which he had command. Afterward, being selected to bring home from Cavite the old U.S.S. Ranger, he made the run of 13,000 miles in sixty-three sea days under sail and steam.

RECENT DEATHS.

Bvt. Major Gen. David MacM. Gregg, a gallant officer of the Civil War and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1855, died at Reading, Pa., Aug. 7, 1916. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered West Point July 1, 1851. He was graduated and promoted in the Army to brevet second lieutenant of Dragoons July 1, 1855, and was promoted second lieutenant, 1st Dragoons, the following September. He served on the frontier in active campaigning against the Indians, taking his full share in the bloody battles and trying marches of the days before the Civil War. He was promoted captain, 6th U.S. Cavalry, in May, 1861, and took part in the Virginia Peninsula campaign with the Army of the Potomac, including its battles to October, 1862. He was promoted colonel, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, Jan. 24, 1862, and was appointed brigadier general, U.S. Volunteers, in November, 1862, and took part in the Rappahannock campaign, being in command of the division of Cavalry with the Army of the Potomac to June, 1863; of the Cavalry Corps, March 22 to April 6, 1864; the 2d Cavalry Division, April 6, 1864, to Feb. 3, 1865, distinguishing himself as a Cavalry leader in the various battles of the Army of the Potomac. He resigned from the Army Feb. 3, 1865. General Gregg received the brevet of major general, U.S., for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct through the campaign, particularly in that of the Charles City Road. After the war he engaged in farming near Milford, Del., and was appointed U.S. Consul at Prague, Bohemia, in 1874. He was formerly Auditor General of Pennsylvania. General Gregg stood among the very first as a Cavalry leader, and he was in the highest and best sense an officer and a gentleman.

The late Capt. Robert A. Torrey, ex-U.S.A., whose death on June 3, 1916, we noticed in our issue of July 29, page 1550, is survived by near relatives as follows: Mrs. Mary R. Darby, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Lottie T. Irvine, of Phillipsburg, Mont., both adopted sisters. Col. J. H. Rice, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., the son of his deceased sister, Mrs. Aurelia R. Rice; Dr. H. N. Torrey and Miss Bernice M. Torrey, both of Detroit, Mich., and both the children of his deceased brother, Dr. Bartlett N. Torrey, and Col. Jay L. Torrey, of Fruitville, Mo., his brother.

Mrs. Fanny Van Brocklin Hayden, widow of Joel Babcock Hayden, and mother of Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 3d U.S. Cav., died at Newark, N.J., July 31, 1916.

Mrs. Mary McGill Gamble, widow of Dr. Joseph Gamble, and mother of Mrs. Thomas Taylor Duke, wife of Captain Duke, U.S.A., died at Plattsburg, N.Y., on July 30, 1916.

Mrs. Anne C. Simon, wife of Prof. Otto Torney Simon, and sister of Mrs. Roger Brooke, wife of Major Roger Brooke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died suddenly on Aug. 5, 1916, at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Lieut. Andrew Blyth McCulloch Bogle, 11th Royal Scots, was instantly killed July 16, 1916, while gallantly leading his men to the attack at Longueval, France. Lieutenant Bogle, who was only nineteen years old, was the grandson of the late Michael McCulloch, esq., of Montreal, Canada, and nephew of Commodore and Mrs. Theodor Porter, U.S.N.

Lieut. James Connell, of the 4th New Jersey Infantry, died Aug. 8, 1916, in the Calumet Hospital at Douglas, Ariz., from injuries received when an automobile in which he and Lieut. Harry C. Wright, of Company I, were riding came into collision with a trolley car. Lieutenant Wright, whose home is at 169 Duncan avenue, Jersey City, will recover. Lieutenant Connell was a prosperous architect. He was for a number of years Tax Commissioner of Hoboken.

Vice Admiral Hikonjo Kamimura, of the Japanese navy, died at Tokio, Japan, Aug. 8, 1916. He was sixty-seven years old, was one of the most prominent officers in the Japanese navy. As commander-in-chief of the second squadron he played an important part in the Russo-Japanese war, and is believed to have led in the naval assault with the British squadron against the German base at Tsing-Tao, China, in 1914. In August, 1906, the squadron of Admiral Kamimura defeated the Russian warships Rurik, Gromoboi, and Rossia off the east coast of Korea, sinking the Rurik and capturing the other two, badly damaged. Prior to this Kamimura had been unpopular because the Rurik, which with the Gromoboi and Rossia composed the Vladivostok squadron, had destroyed two transports loaded with Japanese troops. His victory redeemed his reputation with the masses in Japan, and his reputation was further enhanced later when his squadron took a leading part in the battle of the Sea of Japan, which resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet. After this battle he received the title of Baron and was invested with the grand cordon of the Rising Sun and the first class order of the Golden Kite.

The death of Col. Alden B. Richardson, staff of Governor Miller, of Delaware, occurred at Wilmington, Del., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1916, the result of an accidental gunshot wound. "Colonel Richardson," says Adjutant General Wickersham, "was always actively interested

in the affairs of the National Guard, and had endeared himself to both officers and men by his kindly and helpful disposition."

A correspondent in sending us a tribute to the late Major C. W. Stewart, of the Canadian army in Belgium, killed at Ypres in the trenches on June 3, as we have heretofore noted, says, in part: "Before joining the Canadian forces in 1914 he was a member of the U.S. Army, entering into it during the year 1900, serving successively as private, corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, from which last position he resigned in 1914 to take up farming and horsebreeding near Front Royal, Va. But he was a Canadian by birth and a fighting man by inheritance and instinct, his great-great-grandfather having fought for Prince Charlie at Culloden and afterwards at Quebec with the Black Watch; therefore it was quite natural that he accepted a captain's commission in the newly forming Canadian army. He was a fine athlete, a sound horseman, a bold and good rider and a sincere and honest friend. A man to be admired and loved by those who knew him. God rest his soul. He leaves his wife, son and daughter to mourn his loss, and our sympathies are sorely with them in their sorrow."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Toth, of Port Jervis, N.Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice Terese, to Ensign Frank J. Cunneen, U.S.N., at New York, July 12, 1916.

Capt. William F. Sharp, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Kathryn Lewis Lund were married at Denver, Colo., Aug. 4, 1916.

The wedding of Miss Mary Dickson Thomson, of San Francisco, and Lieut. John W. W. Cummings, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., took place Aug. 1, 1916, at the First Presbyterian Church in San Francisco. Only a few relatives and close friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. William Kirk Guthrie. Miss Thomson wore a smart going away gown of blue and was attended by Miss Alice Barr, of San Rafael. Lieut. E. A. Lofquist, U.S.N., was best man. A wedding breakfast followed at the apartments of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Thomson, and later Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings left for Tahoe on a honeymoon.

Major Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Margaret Carnes were married on July 26, 1916, at the Church of the Holy Family in South Pasadena, Cal. The groom is seventy-six years old, while the bride is thirty-eight. She was nurse to General Kobbé's first wife, who died three years ago. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Cotter in the presence of the bride's family only. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Carnes, of Los Angeles. The home of General Kobbé for some years has been in Pasadena. The announcement of the engagement of General Kobbé's son, Lieut. Herman Kobbé, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Witherbee, of West Haven, Conn., was recently made, while the engagement of another son, Eric Kobbé, now at Monterey, to Miss Dorothy Melcher, of Brookline, was announced several months ago.

Miss Luette Frost Jenness, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jenness, of Berkeley, Cal., was married at Colon, Republic of Panama, on July 24, 1916, to Lieut. Robert Rowe Thompson, U.S.N. Miss Jenness made the trip from California accompanied by her mother, the wedding taking place soon after her arrival in Colon, as Lieutenant Thompson was unable to get leave to go to her home. The ceremony was performed at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Campbell by the Rev. T. S. Ables. The bride was given away by her mother and was attended by Miss Genevieve Irwin and Miss Georgiana Campbell, as ribbon bearers. She was exquisitely gowned in white satin and carried a bouquet of orchids. The groom had as best man Lieut. Harold W. Boynton, U.S.N. The house was most attractively decorated with flags, palms and hibiscus flowers, and the ceremony was performed in front of a small altar decorated with white lilies. Immediately after the ceremony a reception took place at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, the decorations being in green and white throughout. The bride's table was a mass of white lilies and ferns. Ices and punch were served, and the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword, in accordance with Navy tradition and custom. The entire Navy colony attended, and Lieutenant Thompson and his bride departed amid a shower of rice for a ten days' wedding trip. After the return of Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson from their wedding trip, they will be at home in Colon, as Lieutenant Thompson is attached to the U.S.S. Charleston, submarine tender, stationed at that place.

Col. James Brailsford Erwin, 7th Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Erwin announce the engagement of their daughter, Henrietta, to Mr. Archibald Bruce Twining, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Stanley Twining, of Martiney, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Wagner announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Usher, to Lieut. Albert Ross Sutherland, U.S.M.C., on Aug. 9, 1916, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Grafton Hanson, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Ensign Boyd R. Alexander, U.S.N.

Comdr. Provost Babin, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Harriet Miles were married at South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 5, 1916.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., on recruiting duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., was badly injured on Aug. 6 when an auto in which he was riding was accidentally driven by the chauffeur over an embankment on a road near the fort.

The movement to enroll 10,000 Brooklyn, N.Y., boys for military training, which is backed by Herman A. Metz, William Hamlin Childs, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier and other prominent Brooklyn residents, was launched with appropriate military ceremonies on Aug. 9 at the Fort Hamilton camp for boys. The reviewing delegation, included Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, U.S.A., representing Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the M.O.L.L.U.S. will be held at the headquarters, Commandery of the State of Michigan, Memorial Hall Building, Detroit, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1916, at ten o'clock a.m. The Council-in-Chief will assemble at the headquarters of the commandery Oct. 4 at 10 a.m. The board of officers will assemble at the headquarters, Memorial Hall Building, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 2 p.m.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin and the latter's sister, Miss Katharine Judge, will leave Washington, D.C., shortly, for a motor trip through New England.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder, of Washington, and her daughter, Miss Magruder, are spending a few weeks visiting the Misses Beaver in San Francisco, prior to going to Honolulu to join Capt. and Mrs. L. B.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills arrived last week at Vineyard Haven, Mass., where General Mills will join her later in the month. Their daughter, Mrs. Emil P. Laurson, wife of Lieutenant Laurson, U.S.A., is with Mrs. Mills.

P.A. Paymr. John F. O'Mara, U.S.N., on duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at Washington, D.C., was called to Charleston, S.C., on Aug. 9, to attend the funeral services of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sharpe, of San Francisco, Cal., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Briggs at their home on Hillside avenue, Amesbury, Mass. Mr. Sharpe is a son of Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, of Redlands, Cal.

Comdr. and Mrs. Needham L. Jones have left Jamestown, R.I., and are spending a month at the Downs, Poulney, Vt. The two little daughters of Comdr. and Mrs. Jones are at a camp near Saratoga Springs, N.Y., for the summer.

Miss Margaret C. Norton, daughter of Comdr. A. L. Norton, has arrived at Eagle's Mere, Pa., after a visit at Annapolis, Md., as the guest of Pay Dir. and Mrs. John Ross Martin at their quarters in Sampson Row, U.S. Naval Academy.

Ensign and Mrs. Newbold Trotter Lawrence are entertaining a house party at Arundel-on-the-Bay. Mrs. Lawrence will join her mother, Mrs. Richard Cromwell, of Baltimore, at the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J., later in the season.

Major Gens. George W. Goethals and Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Rear Admiral F. A. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long and Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Jr., U.S.N., were among the arrivals at the Hotel Astor, in New York city, this week.

Major and Mrs. Harry Leonard Morse and their sons, Leonard and Gerald Morse, U.S.A., motored to Hancock, N.H., where they spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowle, of Chicago, who own a beautiful old country estate there.

Comdr. and Mrs. Claude B. Price are at Atlantic City, N.J., for an indefinite stay. Mrs. Robert M. Barton, wife of Captain Barton, U.S.A., accompanied by Judge and Mrs. Barton, of Nashville, Tenn., have left Fort Myer, Va., for a month's stay at Atlantic City.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., head of the Yellow Fever Commission of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrived at Bogota, Colombia, on Aug. 9, with his staff from the Isthmus of Panama. General Gorgas will consult with the Government on sanitary conditions in Colombian ports.

Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, The Adjutant General of New York, left for the Texas border Aug. 9 to pay New York state troops now in the service of the United States at the state rate from the time they were called out until they were actually mustered into the Federal service. This will make a difference on an average of \$10 to \$20 to enlisted men for periods ranging from ten to twenty days. Major F. L. V. Hoppin, adjutant on the staff of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N.G.N.Y., returned to Texas with General Stotesbury.

Upon the application of Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the Admiral; Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army; Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Major General commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, and other well known Washington women articles of incorporation of the National Service School of the Women's Section of the Navy League has been taken out. This step was taken in order to safeguard the National Service School and prevent its commercialization or exploitation. The main committee will lend the use of the name National Service School to schools organized for the same patriotic purposes as the first school.

The post at Fort Bayard, N.M., is enjoying the 11th Cavalry band. Capt. and Mrs. Snow were recent hosts at an informal dance, the entire post being invited. Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd gave two pretty dinners during the week, one for Col. and Mrs. Bushnell and Miss Bushnell; the other for Major and Mrs. Hansell, Capt. and Mrs. Snow and Mr. and Mrs. Heasley. Capt. and Mrs. Maddux and Capt. and Mrs. Thompson are new arrivals in the post. Miss Helen Kinney returned home after a two months' visit with Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd. Cadet H. K. Lloyd left the same week for New York city, and after visiting relatives on Long Island Sound he will re-enter West Point Aug. 28. Colonel Bushnell is enjoying a new Dodge touring car. Major and Mrs. Rockhill, of Central, N.M., are enjoying a visit from the Major's mother, Mrs. Taylor.

At the open air service of the 20th U.S. Infantry at El Paso, Texas, Sunday, Aug. 5, there were a male chorus and a brass quartet to lead. The central feature of the musical program was the singing of Dr. Pitt's hymn, "The Church in the Wildwood." The members of the quartet were 1st Class Musician Bert Jacobs, cornet; 3d Class Musician Walter Otto, second cornet; Sergt. Rudolph M. Eckman, trombone, and Sergt. Elper P. Dietz, bass. This hymn has gripped great congregations of men at the laymen's missionary gatherings throughout the country, and Chaplain Axton is eager to have his men learn it. Miss Zula Robinson sang "A Little While," by Briggs, and the 20th Infantry band had its usual three selections. The new seats are in place and a large section in the center is reserved for ladies and their escorts. For the convenience of the soldiers in the various camps there will be an early celebration of the holy communion every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, instead of 7:30 o'clock as heretofore, the distance of the camps from the city seeming to make the later hour preferable.

The ladies of Fort Hamilton, N.Y., have met at Colonel Allen's quarters to organize a society in connection with the Red Cross. Mrs. Allen was unanimously elected president, Mrs. Hubbard treasurer, and Mrs. Ford secretary. Mrs. Allen addressed the ladies as follows: "My desire is to establish a permanent chapter or auxiliary in conformity with the requirements and rules of the American Red Cross, so that in event of myself, or other officer of the society being called away, our places may be filled and no mistakes found on our record. I am in receipt of a check for \$35, which was donated by Mrs. Leary, and I would like to have it called 'The Julia May Leary Fund.' This money, together with dues from the members, enables us to make all our purchases and the work will be done at the rooms of the Ladies' Club here in the garrison. I have also learned that our chapter, or auxiliary, will be known as 'The Fort Hamilton Branch.' The meeting was most enthusiastic. Coffee was served and the meeting enrolled fifteen members, with prospect of doubling the number when the ladies, who are away for the summer, return to the post and to Bay Ridge.

Lieut. Walter A. Riedel, U.S.N., is visiting in Southport, N.C.

Lieut. H. R. Vaughan, U.S.A., is stopping at Hotel Bretton Hall, New York.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Emil P. Svarz are staying at the Alleghany Inn, Goshen, Va.

Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Phelps and Miss May Phelps are visiting at Hendersonville, N.C.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Ernest Durr, U.S.N., at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Aug. 3.

A daughter was born to P.A. Surg. Gardner Ellis Robertson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robertson at Buffalo, N.Y., July 15.

Lieut. L. I. Samuelson, Inf., U.S.A., is spending the month of August at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N.J.

Surg. and Mrs. Theodore W. Richards are occupying a house on Grafton street, Chevy Chase, Md., for the summer.

Mrs. Nazro, widow of Captain Nazro, U.S.N., is spending the summer at her former home on Gerrish Island, Me.

Mrs. Blue, wife of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Marsden Perry at Bleak House, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Evans Sewall, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Robley Evans, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 7.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieut. Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N., and small son have taken the cottage, Nautilus, at Provincetown, Mass., for the remainder of the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Nathaniel Fish McClure, with their daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch, are spending the months of August and September at the Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Ernest Joseph Eyttinge, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eyttinge announce the birth of a son on Aug. 1, 1916, at San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Eyttinge is the daughter of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks.

Mrs. White, wife of Capt. G. H. White, Inf., and niece, Margaret McAllister, are spending the summer in Battle Creek, Mich. Captain White is on duty as lieutenant colonel of the 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., at Pharr, Texas.

Miss Edith McCormick, daughter of Med. Dir. Albert M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., after a visit with Miss Katharine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin Knight, U.S.N., at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., has gone to Berryville, Md., for a visit.

Mrs. Austin Kautz, wife of Lieutenant Kautz, U.S.N., will arrive in Portsmouth, N.H., next week, to visit her mother, Mrs. Hovey, at her home there. Miss Pauline Bradford, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., has recently returned to Portsmouth after a Western trip.

The Washington Post for Aug. 6 publishes a picture of Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Commander Bulmer, U.S.N. Mrs. Bulmer, who has been staying at Narragansett Pier, R.I., is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley at their place on Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands.

Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Schwan entertained at luncheon at Pittsfield, Mass., on Aug. 5, for Gen. and Mrs. John H. Patterson, of Albany, N.Y. Capt. George A. Wildrick, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, has joined Col. and Mrs. Warren Putnam Newcomb at their summer home near Pittsfield.

Capt. Lewis T. Morey, 10th U.S. Cav., who has entirely recovered from his wound and hardships incident to the battle at Carrizal, Mexico, passed through El Paso last week from Austin, Texas, en route to rejoin his company with Gen. John J. Pershing's command in Mexico.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. New Hampshire entertained at dinner on board ship on Aug. 4 at Newport for Miss Collins, sister of Ensign D. M. Collins, U.S.N. Capt. Henry A. Wilson was also a host at dinner on board the U.S.S. Wyoming on Aug. 4 for Vice Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman.

Mrs. William D. Wrightson and two small daughters are visiting Mrs. Phillips, widow of Col. John L. Phillips, U.S.A., at the Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., during Mr. Wrightson's absence in South America. Mr. Wrightson is a member of the party of Gen. and Mrs. Gorgas, who are now in Colombia.

An interesting christening service took place on the island of Alcatraz, Cal., on July 23, 1916, when Myron Tyler Stewart, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Lee Stewart, received Christian baptism. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain James Ossewaarde. Myron Stewart was born at the Letterman General Hospital on May 20 last.

Capt. C. E. Morton, U.S.A., Mrs. Morton and son, Langdon, are visiting with the Captain's sister, Mrs. E. R. Spence, at 751 Shepard street, Milwaukee, Wis. On and after Aug. 15 the Mortons will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Blackstad at 1246 Amherst street, St. Louis, Mo., until Sept. 1, when they will return to Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., where Mrs. Morton will reside while the Captain is with his regiment in Mexico.

Col. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, has purchased the Elizabethan residence of Seth Sprague Terry in Russell terrace and Hawthorne place, Montclair, N.J. The residence, which is one of the best known in the south side of Montclair, contains fifteen rooms, five bathrooms and a billiard room, and is considered one of the best examples of Elizabethan architecture in Montclair, the house being of tapestry brick and half timber construction. The grounds are laid out with formal gardens and lawns. The residence has been held at \$70,000 value.

"Information has been received at Fort Leavenworth," says the Leavenworth Times of Aug. 5, "that Gen. Henry A. Greene, U.S.A., has been relieved from further duty at the Army Service Schools and that he has been assigned to command the 1st Brigade, with his home station at Albany, N.Y. He will remain on duty for the present with the Southern Department, where he is commanding National Guard troops on the Mexican border. Both fort and city people will regret to see Gen. and Mrs. Greene leave here, where they have a large circle of friends. General Greene has been one of the most popular school commandants ever at Fort Leavenworth. He was in charge of the schools two years and did much to build them up and improve their efficiency. Mrs. Greene has been active in Red Cross work and other movements for the benefit of the Army and for the people of Fort Leavenworth. She has a host of warm friends among the Army officers and their wives, who had hoped to see her remain here for at least a couple more years."

Mrs. Sinclair, widow of Gen. William Sinclair, U.S.A., is at Atlantic City for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Mahlon S. Tisdale, wife of Ensign Tisdale, U.S.N., is at Front Royal, Va., for a month's stay.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, U.S.A., at Fort Casey, Wash., on July 24.

Mrs. George E. Steunenberg is spending the summer with Mrs. P. H. Diehl, 3516 Dodge street, Omaha, Neb.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Francis H. Forbes, 5th U.S. Inf., at Ancon, Canal Zone, on July 24.

A daughter, Doris, was born to the wife of Capt. John A. Brockman, Inf., on Aug. 7, 1916, at New York city.

A daughter, Martha Frances, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene M. Woodson, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., on July 14.

Major and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel left Washington, D.C., last week, for Major Schindel's new post at San Antonio, Texas.

The birth of a son, Richard Bruce, to Ensign and Mrs. Bruce G. Leighton at Pensacola, Fla., on July 23, 1916, is announced.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Kinter and three children have arrived at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., for a month's stay.

A meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, is to be held in Detroit, Mich., on Oct. 5.

Lieut. Walton Goodwin, U.S.A., has been promoted to captain and assigned to the 33d Infantry, with station at Empire, Canal Zone.

Miss Margaret Breckinridge, daughter of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., has arrived at North Hatley, Canada, after a visit in Toronto.

The former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. George von L. Meyer, has returned to his country home at Hamilton, Mass., after a fishing trip in Canada.

Mrs. David S. Barry, mother of Lieut. David Barry, U.S.M.C., and Miss Cora Barry, of Washington, have arrived at the Bay View, Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. William R. Shoemaker, wife of Captain Shoemaker, U.S.N., and Miss Shoemaker are spending several months at a camp on Asquam Lake, N.H.

Major John Curtis Gilmore, U.S.A., of Fort Adams, R.I., was a guest at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffer Tailor at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 4.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stephen Rowan are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, born at Lake Placid, N.Y., on July 21.

Mrs. Allyn Capron, sr., of Fort Myer, Va., has returned from Brooklyn, N.Y., where she was called by the sudden death of her sister, Mrs. James S. Watt.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., was entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Aug. 6, by a number of his former shipmates in honor of his birthday.

Paymr. and Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King, U.S.N., who have motored through Long Island, the Hudson River valley and the Adirondacks, are now on their way back to Boston through the White Mountains.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lesley Barratt Anderson have returned to Jamestown, R.I., after a visit to Mrs. Anderson's parents, Admiral and Mrs. J. M. Hawley, at their summer home in the White Mountains.

Miss Katharine Du Bose, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Du Bose, has joined a camping party on Moosehead Lake. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Du Bose left Washington last week for the Old Sweet Springs, W.Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Willard E. Cheadle and Mrs. Joe R. Morrison, wife of Lieutenant Morrison, U.S.N., were among the guests at a supper given by Mrs. Clayton Dixon at the Hill Top Inn, Newport, R.I., on Aug. 4.

Gen. and Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever, U.S.A., having closed their apartments at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., in July, have been spending the season in the Berkshires, intending later to visit Lake George, the Adirondacks and the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Moulton K. Johnson, wife of Surgeon Johnson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Oklahoma, and two daughters are spending the summer with Mrs. Johnson's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, at their summer home on the Dumlupinas, Jamestown, R.I. Magruder, who are now stationed at Fort Ruger.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker, accompanied by Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver and Mrs. Weaver, are making a trip on board one of the U.S. Army mine planters to Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Va., and nearby points. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker made a trip to the Plattsburg camp last week with the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Hugh Scott.

The will of the late Lieut. Col. William H. Kell, U.S.A., who died in New York city Feb. 9 last, was filed for probate Aug. 7. It leaves the decedent's swords, medals, commissions and other military effects to James A. Kell, of Germantown, Pa. A \$500 bond in the Army and Navy Club in Washington is left to Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired.

Miss Pauline Kindelberger, who has been visiting Miss Beatrice Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., at Avon, N.J., has returned to Washington. Miss Blanchard Scott, daughter of the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Scott, who has also been the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clover, is now visiting Mrs. Howard E. Perry at Casco Bay, Me.

Mr. Newton Rogers, who graduated this year from the Law Department of the University of Oregon, has just successfully passed the bar examination to practice in that state, and has the distinction of standing at the head of a class of eighty-seven members the youngest man in the class. Mr. Rogers is the son of Col. James Seymour Rogers, 18th Inf., who has been on border service for the past four years.

A thrilling rescue occurred near the dock of the long wharf at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 5, when Lieut. Joe R. Morrison, U.S.N., dove from the deck of the steamer General and saved from drowning a dockman, Patrick Sheehan, who had fallen overboard while trying to catch the landing line. Sheehan struck his head against the rocks of the pier in falling and would undoubtedly have been drowned but for the quick action of Lieutenant Morrison.

Mrs. Kautz, widow of Rear Admiral Kautz, U.S.N., is spending the summer as usual at the Champenowne, Kittery Point, Me. Other Service people there are Mrs. McDowell, wife of Lieutenant Commander McDowell, U.S.N., and son; Mrs. Elder, wife of Lieutenant Elder, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Washington, and Mrs. Cann, widow of Pay Director Cann, U.S.N.; Mrs. Louis E. Fagan, wife of Lieutenant Fagan, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick Pyne, U.S.N.

Mrs. Baird's mother, Mrs. Hyde, is with her at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and is to remain for some time.

Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cowgill announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Allen, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1916.

Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, who has been in Williamsport, Pa., for two weeks, has gone to Lancaster, Pa., to remain until Sept. 1, when she will join Captain McCaskey at Eagle Pass, Texas.

The following officers of the Army are on duty at the quartermaster's depot, Brownsville, Texas: Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, depot quartermaster; Capt. Louis C. Brinton, jr., finance; Capt. William P. Kitts, transportation and warehouses; Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, property; Capt. Mark L. Ireland, repair shops for auto trucks, etc.; Capt. Clyde B. Crusan, subsistence.

Asst. Paymr. John F. Huddleston, U.S.N., was a passenger aboard the Noordam, of the Holland-American Line, which left New York Aug. 10. He is en route to Constantinople to relieve Asst. Paymr. John A. Byrne, of the U.S.S. Scorpion, now on duty there.

Miss Mary Latimer, daughter of Capt. Julian F. Latimer, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Dodge at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, and Associate Justice Brandeis, of the Supreme Court, have been selected as two of the three American members of the joint commission which will undertake settlement of Mexican border difficulties. Mr. Lane will head the commission. Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Ambassador-designate, has been authorized to arrange with Acting Secretary Polk details as to time and place of meeting. Mr. Arredondo called at the State Department on Aug. 9 and gave further assurances of the willingness of the de facto government to have the scope of the commission's discussions as broad as the United States desires.

ARMY ITEMS.

The four captains of the Porto Rico Regiment advanced to field officers have been confirmed. They are Capt. Orval P. Townshend, lieutenant colonel; Capt. John M. Field, major, 1st Battalion; Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, major, 2d Battalion, and Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, major, 3d Battalions. "Just at present the regiment is woefully short of officers because of the promotion of four captains and the increased demand for the new companies," says the Porto Rico Progress of July 28. "At the same time Major Taulbee and Captains Woodruff, Armstrong and Miller are on leave in the United States, while Majors Simmons and Brown, on detail here from the Regular Army, have returned to their regiments. This has brought about another strange situation. Up to a short time ago Major Brown was the senior officer at Cayey. He was detailed with this regiment as major and has returned to his regiment as captain. At the time he was in command at Cayey, Captain Townshend was commanding a company. Now Major Brown is commanding a company while Captain Townshend has been advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. As rapidly as possible the regiment is being recruited up to specified strength and already the two companies at Cayey have 100 men each. This includes about eighty old men and twenty new recruits to each company. The ten companies stationed in San Juan yesterday had an average enrollment of about fifty-six men each, including forty old men and sixteen or so recruits. About 400 more recruits are to be enlisted."

The remains of Claude Bates, 19th U.S. Inf., who was wounded in a fight with Mexican bandits on July 22 and died on July 24 in the military hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, arrived at New Decatur, Ala., July 29. According to the Birmingham Age-Herald, the remains "were unembalmed in a rudely painted pine box, in an unspeakable condition, a silent but eloquent protest against governmental red tape." "The two messages to the military authorities at Fort Sam Houston," says the Age-Herald, "failed to bring a reply as to details of the death. One of these telegrams asked that the body be embalmed, but this evidently had been ignored. Express messengers tried to put the body off at Birmingham because of its condition, and when it was brought to New Decatur, local undertakers were forced to carry it direct to the city cemetery, where relatives and friends watched in the open air until the funeral was held at one o'clock July 29. At the funeral service, which was preached by Dr. Livingston T. Mays, pastor of the Central Baptist Church and himself formerly in the United States Consular Service, the official red tape which prevented the mother learning how her son was killed and prevented decent funeral arrangements, was censured hotly both by the pastor and by friends of the deceased. 'Private Bates left the Decatur a boy in fine health,' said Dr. Mays. 'He came back a piece of rotten meat. He has for seven years worn the uniform of his country, the greatest country in the world, but to-day his dead body unembalmed and in a pitiable and horrifying condition, is sent back by the richest government in the world to his heart crushed mother.'"

The Army transport Kilpatrick sailed from Ancon, C.Z., Aug. 4, for New York with following passengers on board: Twenty-one second class; 114 troops; sixteen first class, including Major Saltzman, Signal Corps; Major Lauderdale, retired; Captain Roberts, Coast Art.; Lieutenant McCoach, Engrs.; Colquitt, 33d Inf., and Mason, 29th Inf.; ninety tons Army freight.

The Army transport Logan sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, for Manila with Lieutenant Colonel Banister, Med. Corps; Short, 4th Cav.; Standiford, Phil. Scouts; Captains Sultan, C.E.; Hennessy, 2d Field Art.; Henderson, Coast Art. Corps; Lieutenants Stallman, dental surgeon; Chubb, C.E.; James, 15th Cav.; Pitz, McLaughlin, Perley, Decker, Buyers, Armstrong, Kahle, Coast Art. Corps; Prtridge, 13th; Householder and Ballinger, 25 Inf.; Demmer, Sebald, Phil. Scouts.

There is good shark fishing about Fort Totten, N.Y. A shark eight and one-half feet in length was caught in Little Neck Bay Aug. 9. Col. W. G. Haan, U.S.A., commander of Fort Totten, has notified all residents of the fort reservation to refrain from bathing in the bay or sound.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cav., U.S.A., was on Aug. 9 appointed commandant of cadets at West Point, and the cadets will have an exceptionally capable officer at their head. Captain Henry is a son of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1898. He has participated in Philippine campaigns, has attended the French Cavalry School at Saumur, France, and is among the best horsemen in the

Army. He has also served as senior instructor in equitation at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, was a member of the Cavalry Board, and has previously served at West Point as senior assistant instructor of Cavalry tactics. He is a graduate of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., arrived at San Antonio Aug. 11 en route to Washington. He reports: "Inspected two battalions Delaware Infantry at Deming Aug. 7 and found conditions very satisfactory. I inspected Militia at Presidio, Texas, in Big Bend district, Aug. 9. Squadron Texas Cavalry, two companies 2d Pennsylvania Infantry and portion of 4th Texas Infantry at this point. Found conditions very satisfactory."

"What is the most profane act ever done in the United States?" asks the New York Independent. "Mr. Bryan's, when he took swords that had been used in our war between the states (in the bloody cementing of this Union) and melted them down into toy paper-weights to give away to foreign diplomats with copies of his peace treaties."

THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS PROMOTION NOMINATIONS.

The long-looked for nominations for promotion in the Medical Corps resulting principally from the requirements of the National Defense Act placing the medical officer personnel of the Army at a fixed proportion of the enlisted strength of the Army—seven per 1,000—were received by the Senate on Aug. 8. The nominations for promotion in the Medical Corps of the Army made on Aug. 8 here follow:

Promotions in the Medical Corps.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill original vacancies.

William B. Banister, Charles F. Mason, James D. Glennan, Alfred E. Bradley, Euclid B. Frick, Frank R. Keefer and Charles Wilcox.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill original vacancies.

William H. Wilson, William F. Lewis, Thomas S. Bratton, Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Irving W. Rand, Powell C. Fauntleroy, James S. Wilson, Basil H. Dutcher, Leigh A. Fuller, George A. Skinner, Carl R. Darnall and Henry Page.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill casual vacancies.

Bailey K. Ashford,* vice Banister, promoted. Henry A. Webber, vice Mason, promoted. Jere B. Clayton, vice Glennan, promoted. Weston P. Chamberlain, vice Bradley, promoted. Edward R. Schreiner, vice Frick, promoted. Frederick M. Hartsock,* vice Keefer, promoted. Douglas F. Duval,* vice Wilcox, promoted.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill original vacancies.

Charles F. Morse, Haywood S. Hansell, Junius C. Gregory, Clarence H. Connor, Jay W. Grissinger, Will L. Pyles,* William M. Smart, Robert M. Blanchard, James Bourke, Samuel M. De Loffre, Louis C. Duncan, Edward M. Talbott, John A. Clark, Samuel J. Morris, Jacob M. Coffin, John W. Hanner, Levy M. Hathaway, Alexander Murray, Philip W. Huntington, James D. Fife, William A. Powell, Jesse R. Harris,* George H. Scott, Robert L. Carswell, Charles F. Craig, William P. Banta,* Robert H. Pierson, James I. Mabey, George F. Peed, Ralph S. Porter, Henry D. Thompson, Percy L. Jones, Fred W. Palmer, Edward B. Veeder, Henry F. Pipes, Charles L. Foster, John R. Bosley, Robert C. Loving, Orville G. Brown, George F. Jueneann, Joseph F. Siler, Arthur M. Whaley, Theodore Lamson, Craig R. Snyder, Ernest G. Bingham, James D. Hey-singer, Lloyd L. Smith, John B. Huggins, William H. Tefft, Llewellyn P. Williamson, William R. David, Leartus J. Owen, Robert M. Culler.*

Captains to be Majors, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill casual vacancies.

Frank W. Weed, vice Wilson, promoted. William A. Wickline, vice Lewis, promoted. Howard H. Bailey, vice Bratton, promoted. Harry G. Humphreys, vice Kirkpatrick, promoted. Paul L. Freeman, vice Rand, promoted. William A. Duncan,* vice Fauntleroy, promoted. Earl H. Bruns, vice Wilson, promoted. Herbert C. Gibner, vice Dutcher, promoted. Clarence Le R. Cole, vice Fuller, promoted. Albert G. Love,* vice Skinner, promoted. Harold W. Jones, vice Darnall, promoted. Omar W. Pinkston, vice Page, promoted. Matthew A. Reasoner, vice Ashford, promoted.* Henry J. Nichols,* vice Webber, promoted. Louis H. Hanson,* vice Clayton, promoted. Lucius L. Hopwood,* vice Chamberlain, promoted. Charles E. Freeman,* vice Schreiner, promoted. Ferdinand Schmitter,* vice Hartsock, promoted. Frederick S. Macy,* vice Duval, promoted.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, with rank from June 7, 1916, after three years' service.

Harry L. Dale,* Alvin W. Schoenleber, Ernest C. McCulloch, George R. Callender, Edward T. B. Weidner, Raymond W. Bliss, Raymond C. Bull, Norman T. Kirk, William B. Borden, Clarence R. Bell, Robert H. Duennen, Bertram F. Duckwall,* Halbert F. Harris.*

*Subject to examination required by law.

OTHER ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 7, 1916.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, Q.M.C., to be colonel from Aug. 1, 1916, subject to examination, vice Col. George B. Davis, retired, July 31, 1916.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Aug. 1, 1916, subject to examination, vice Lieut. Col. Frank T. Eastman, promoted.

Signal Corps.

Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C., to be major from July 27, 1916, vice Major William Mitchell, detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from July 29, 1916:

Nicola V. Alessi, La.; James S. Allen, N.Y.; Joseph D. Aronson and Eugene J. Annis, Pa.; Carl L. Barnes, Ill.; William Bates, N.J.; John J. Beard, N.Y.; Leo P. Bell, Mo.; Burnett B. Benson, Ky.; Leo H. Bernd, Pa.; Joel I. Butler, Ariz.; Walter M. Boothby and Louis H. Burlingham, Mass.; Burns S. Chaffee, Cal.; George H. Clapp, Pa.; William A. Clark, Ill.; Clayton R. Clarke, N.Y.; Alfred B. Claytor, Pa.; Inman W. Cooper, jr., Miss.; W. C. Copeland, Colo.; Edward F. Corson, Pa.; Arthur G. Coumbe, Va.; Linus R. Cranmer, Ohio; Frederick J. Cullen, Wash.

Clarence E. Drake, Texas; William Drayton, jr., John B. Deaver and Frank M. Dedaker, Pa.; John S. Derr, Ga.; Henry K. Dillard, jr., Pa.; George P. Denny, Mass.; Henry C. Earnshaw, Pa.; James B. Edwards, N.J.; Edward C. Ellett, Tenn.;

James H. Finch, Ill.; Charles E. B. Flagg, Wash.; Elisha Flagg, Mass.; James L. Foley, Ill.; Channing Frothingham, jr., Mass.

John P. Gallagher, Pa.; Charles R. Gill, N.Y.; Carl Goehring, Neb.; Frederic G. Goodridge, Conn.; Samuel A. Grantham, Mo.; Robert B. Grimes, jr., Pa.; Arthur J. Hall, D.C.; Thomas P. Hale, Pa.; Edward W. Hanson, Ill.; Byron H. Hermann and Ralph A. Hurd, N.Y.; William James, N.J.; Frederic Kammerer, N.Y., late first lieutenant in the M.R.C.

John P. Lord, Neb.; Floyd W. McKee, jr., Ga.; James R. McVay, Mo.; Hertel P. Makel, Md.; Laurence H. Mayers, Ill.; Hugo Mella, N.D.; Edwin M. Miller, Ill.; Thomas G. Miller, Pa.; George R. Minot, Mass.; Daniel V. Moore, S.D.; Cecil G. Morehouse, Iowa; John W. Morris, Tenn.; Roscoe E. Mosiman, Ohio; Frank R. Mount and Hugh S. Mount, Ore.; Percy Musgrave, Pa.; William H. Myers, Ga.

Arthur Newlin, Pa.; William L. Noble, Ill.; Frank R. Ober, Mass.; Harry R. Oliver, Cal.; John E. O'Keefe, Iowa; George K. Olmsted, Colo.; Robert B. Osgood, Mass.; Alfred H. Parsons, N.Y.; Francis W. Peabody, Mass.; Albert Pfeiffer, N.Y.; Damon B. Pfeiffer, Pa.; Edgar W. Phillips, N.Y.; William O. H. Prosser, Pa.

George K. Rhodes, Md.; David Riesman, Pa.; James S. Simmons, Pa.; Frank C. Smith, S.D.; Mitchell P. Stiles, Pa.; August A. Strasser, N.J.; George R. Tabor, Texas; William B. Terhune, La.; Donald V. Trueblood, Wash.; Ira C. Tyndal, Md.; Norris W. Vau, Pa.; Charles E. Waits, Ga.; James F. Wells, Walter J. Whitehouse, Harry L. Wilson and George Wilson, Pa.; Henry Wyneken, Texas.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 8, 1916.

Promotions in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Major Willard D. Newbill, Field Art., detailed in the Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel July 26, 1916, vice Lieut. Col. Adrian S. Fleming, detailed in The Adjutant General's Department.

Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., to be lieutenant colonel July 26, 1916, vice Lieut. Col. Willard D. Newbill, detailed in Q.M.C.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel July 26, 1916, vice Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney, detailed in The Adjutant General's Department.

Capt. John L. Hughes, C.A.C., to be major July 26, 1916, vice Hagood, promoted.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants in Medical Reserve Corps from Aug. 3, 1916:

Lemuel G. Baldwin, N.Y.; John H. Bell, Ark.; Max Bornstein, Wis.; James H. Brothers, N.J.; Julius C. Davis, jr., Fla.; Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, Mass.; Lemuel W. Gorham, N.Y.; Leon Jacobs, Ariz.; Adam Kemble, D.C.; Albert W. Lindberg, Ill.; Charles D. Lockwood, Cal.; Henry E. Mceleney, N.Y.; William A. Mills, Fla.; Arthur P. Perry, Mass.; Charles W. Perkins, N.Y.; Henry D. Prescott, Mass.; Samuel H. Richman, Ill.; Alfred A. Schwartz, N.Y.; James W. Sever, Mass.; Jerome Wagner, N.Y.; Walter A. Baetjer, Md.; Charles M. Byrnes, Md.

Frederick J. Garlick, N.Y.; William M. Happ, Md.; Thomas B. Henderson, N.C.; William D. Jack, Ind.; John H. King and Newdigate M. Owensby, Md.; Frank E. Perkins, George W. Pressly and Frank R. Ruff, N.C.; Harry A. Sadden, N.Y.; Theodore Bratrud, Minn.; Ephraim K. Findley, Ill.; Harry Knott, Ind.; Louis Rudolph, Ill.; Isaac M. Taylor, N.C.; Fred P. Weltner, W. Va.; Charles S. Butler and Eustace L. Fiske, Mass.; Gilbert Horrax, N.J.; Paul H. Provandie, Cyril G. Richards and Wade S. Wright, Mass.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 43, July 24, 1916, War D., makes changes in Para. 203, 303, 1216, 1343, 1344 and 1345, Army Regulations.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 185, AUG. 9, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., found incapacitated for active service, retirement announced.

Col. George H. Sands, Cav., found incapacitated for active service, retirement announced.

Retirement of Col. Charles W. Penrose, Inf., announced.

Major Sherwood A. Cheney and Capt. Lewis M. Adams and Ralph T. Ward, C.E. to Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 15, 1916, for duty as instructors.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Walthall, M.R.C., accepted.

Para. 43 and 44, S.O. 179, Aug. 2, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Willis B. Jones, M.R.C., revoked.

First Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C., to active duty, Aug. 14, 1916, at Fort McPherson.

Par. 6, S.O. 180, War D., Aug. 3, 1916, relating to 1st Lieut. John C. Pegram, 10th Cav., revoked.

First Lieut. Beas Tucker, retired, relieved duty at University of Porto, Rico; detailed professor military science and tactics at Marion Institute, Marion.

S.O. 186, AUG. 10, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, C.E.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, C.E.

Second Lieut. Adlai Gilkeson, 11th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston for examination for duty with Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, C.A.C., report to board at Washington, D.C., for examination for transfer to Field Artillery arm.

Capt. John R. Kelly, 10th Inf., report at Washington for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Hamilton Templeton, 28th Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 20th Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. George E. Arnemann, 28th Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Fay B. Prickett, Cav., report to board at Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Fred B. Inglis, Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Williams, Inf., attached to 3d Infantry on expiration of present leave.

G.O. 30, JULY 22, 1916, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, the following assignments of general officers, U.S. Army, recently appointed, are ordered:

Major Gen. Albert L. Mills to continue on his present duties as Chief, Militia Bureau.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton to command the 7th Brigade, Douglas, Ariz.

Brig. Gen. George A. Dodd to command the 2d Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Granger Adams to command the 5th and 8th Field Artillery, Fort Bliss, Texas, constituting a temporary Field Artillery brigade.

Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer to command the 4th Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley to command the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

Brigadier General Townsley, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will join his command.

Brigadier General Plummer will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station.

Brigadier Generals Morton, Dodd and Adams will join their respective commands.

G.O. 33, JULY 29, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. Sec. (a), Par. 2, G.O. 4, War D., 1916, is amended to read as follows:

The annual allowances of ammunition for the instruction of batteries or higher units of the mobile artillery of the Regular Army or of the Organized Militia called into the service

of the United States will be fixed, until further orders, as herein prescribed.

2. Par. 4, G.O. 4, War D., 1916, is amended by adding thereto the following note:

The annual allowances of ammunition for a battery equipped with 3.8-inch howitzers will be the same as for a battery equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers, except that the battery allowance of shrapnel is fixed at 145 rounds and of shell at 145 rounds.

II.—Members of organizations of the National Guard that have been mustered into the service of the United States, who are officers or employees of Government departments, the loss of whose services would seriously hamper any of the bureaus of those departments; members who are Government contractors, and members who are employed by such contractors in the capacities of superintendents, foremen, inspectors, or in any other special skilled capacity, the loss of whose services would seriously hamper the contractors in the fulfillment of contracts with the War and Navy Departments for characteristically or distinctively war material, may be discharged from the service in the manner hereinafter indicated. Such discharges will be ordered by department commanders upon receipt by them of proper certification by the proper heads of departments or of independent bureaus, and in the case of Government contractors or employees thereof, upon receipt of a proper certificate of an officer of the contracting firm whose responsibility has been certified to by the chief of the supply bureau of the War or Navy Departments under whom contracts are being filled. Action toward the obtaining of any discharge under the conditions above stated should be initiated by the heads of the Government departments or independent bureaus concerned or by the heads of contracting firms supplying war material, but no member of the National Guard will be discharged from the service under the provisions of this order without his consent.

The substance of the foregoing has been brought to the attention of the proper officers of the various Government departments and independent bureaus located in Washington, D.C.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 15, JULY 18, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

This order publishes requirements and instructions in order that District Sanitary Inspectors may at all times be fully informed as to the amount and nature of general disability, present and developing, in each organization within their respective sanitary districts, and of the nature and distribution among organizations of infectious diseases, and also that higher authority may be furnished complete information at all times as to the sanitary conditions of all organizations.

BULLETIN 22, AUG. 1, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Advice has been received at these headquarters under date of the 25th ultimo "that the Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army for the shipment at public expense during the present conditions on the Mexican border of candies, tobacco and other similar luxuries donated for use of the soldiers on the border or in Mexico; such packages to be impersonally addressed and consigned to the proper commanding officer of troops or hospitals, in accordance with the regulations governing reading matter, the transportation for which at public expense is authorized in Par. 1144, Army Regulations."

This information is published for the guidance of all concerned.

By command of Major General Bell:

EBEN SWIFT, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 6, JULY 12, 1916, WAR D., MILITIA BUREAU.

Pending publication of Regulations for Government of National Guard of U.S., regulations concerning issue, survey, accountability and care of U.S. property issued to National Guard under provisions of Act of June 3, 1916, are published.

CIR. 7, JULY 14, 1916, WAR D., MILITIA BUREAU.

Pending publication of Regulations for Government of National Guard of U.S., regulations concerning apportionment and disbursement of Federal funds appropriated for National Guard under provisions of Act of June 3, 1916, are published.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene from further duty as commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and is assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade. (Aug. 2, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major William D. Connor, G.S., is announced as assistant to the Chief of Staff at Southern Department headquarters, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 16, S.D.)
Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindler, G.S. (Aug. 2, War D.)
Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. William F. Martin, General Staff Corps. (Aug. 8, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate, to Fort Leavenworth for duty as instructor at the schools. (Aug. 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M.C., in addition to other duties, will assume charge of all construction work pertaining to the Q.M. Corps in the Canal Zone. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C., will report to department Q.M., for duty as his assistant, with station at Fort Sam Houston. (July 13, S.D.)

Capt. Julian L. Dodge, Q.M.C., report by telegram to commanding general, Southern Department, for station and duty and will join station to which assigned. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Capt. Fred C. Doyle, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, report to department Q.M., Southern Department, for duty as an assistant. (July 11, S.D.)

Capt. A. P. Watts, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty as Q.M. at Fort Bliss, Aug. 24. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George Geiling, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and to home. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Samuel L. Zeidner, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from squadron sergeant major, 4th Cav.), Schofield Barracks, H.T., will be assigned to duty by commanding general, Hawaiian Department. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edwin S. Winn, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Elisha K. Henson, Q.M.C. (appointed July 27, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to duty at that post. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Horace O. Womack, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Kurt Franke, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, first class, Q.M.C.), Fort Myer, Va., is assigned to duty at that post, relieving Q.M. Sergt. John L. Armstrong, Q.M.C. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Sam H. McAtter, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, 8th Recruit Co.), Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M.C., appointed July 26, 1916, from the grades indicated, are assigned to duty at their present stations: Richard F. Griffith (from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Charles J. Gaiser (from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; John F. Wells (from sergeant, 22d Recruit Co.), Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles W. Ballard, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles Rund, jr., Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Columbus, N.M., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Edward J. Carroll,

Q.M.C., who will be sent to Empire, Canal Zone, for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John N. McNaughton, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Calexico, Cal., to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Leland Willson, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank Brown, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Columbus, N.M., to Namiqipa, Mexico, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John P. Tillman, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William E. Corley, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., about Aug. 12, will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., to Honolulu at such time as will enable him to assume command of the Department Hospital, vice Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., relieved and ordered to sail on the August transport. (July 12, H.D.)

Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to temporary duty as General Sanitary Inspector, Southern Department, for the purpose of inspecting the camps of troops recently mustered into the service of the United States; he will proceed to El Paso, Texas, and will inspect the camps of such troops at that place and in the districts of New Mexico, Arizona, Nogales and Yuma. (July 3, S.D.)

Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., from duty at Base Hospital Fort Bliss, Texas, to Deming, N.M., for temporary duty as camp surgeon, and in charge of camp hospital. (July 14, S.D.)

Leave ten days to Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Major Nelson Gopen, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island, N.Y., vice Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., relieved. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. Neal N. Wood, M.C., to Fort Shafter, H.T., on July 13, 1916, for duty, vice Capt. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., relieved. (July 12, H.D.)

Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C., in addition to other duties, will report to Camp Stafford, Alexandria, La., for duty as sanitary inspector. (July 17, S.D.)

Capt. James A. Wilson, M.C., from duty with 19th Infantry, Del Rio, Texas, and assigned to 5th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., Del Rio, Texas. (July 17, S.D.)

Capt. Henry J. Nichols, M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty at department laboratory. (Aug. 2, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Leon C. Garcia, M.C., extended fifteen days. (Aug. 4, War D.)

The following changes of station of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered as specified below: Capt. Leopold Mitchell from Department Hospital to Schofield Barracks, and 1st Lieuts. George R. Callender and Raymond W. Bliss from Schofield Barracks to the Department Hospital not later than July 29; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Duennen, Fort De Russy, to the Department Hospital for temporary duty, Aug. 3. (July 18, H.D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., Marfa, Texas. (July 12, S.D.)

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C., from further duty with the 4th Infantry, Brownsville, Texas, to Mission, Texas, for temporary duty as camp sanitary inspector. (July 12, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Augustus B. Jones, M.C., will report to the C.O., 37th Infantry, Camp Wilson, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 12, S.D.)

Capt. Louis H. Hansen, M.C., from duty with Ambulance Co. No. 3, Columbus, N.M., to Laredo, Texas, for duty with 4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C. (July 15, S.D.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., from duty at the Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, to Brownsville for temporary duty with 36th Company. (July 15, S.D.)

Capt. Joseph Casper, M.C., 18th Inf., Douglas, Ariz., will report to C.O., 35th Infantry, Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty. (July 15, S.D.)

Capt. Eugene G. Northington, M.C., from duty with 7th Infantry, El Paso, Texas, and report to C.O., 17th Cavalry, El Paso, for temporary duty. (July 15, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel Smiley, Medical Dept., from further duty with Ambulance Co. No. 2, Douglas, Ariz., to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 14, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander T. MacPherson, Medical Dept., Laredo, Texas, from further duty with the 9th Infantry, and to Laredo, Texas, for temporary duty at the camp hospital. (July 17, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Praneuf, Medical Dept., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will report to his home. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Richard E. Humes, Medical Dept., Fort Monroe, Va., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. David Dale, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, will report to C.O., 4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 12, S.D.)

First Lieut. Peter D. MacNaughton, M.R.C., having reported at these headquarters, will report to C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty at the Base Hospital. (July 13, S.D.)

First Lieut. Ward Brinton, M.R.C., will report to the commanding general, El Paso District, for duty. (July 13, S.D.)

First Lieut. Carey P. McCord, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Bliss for temporary duty at the Base Hospital. (July 14, S.D.)

First Lieuts. James F. Corbett and Peter D. MacNaughton, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Deming, N.M., for temporary duty, camp hospital. (July 17, S.D.)

First Lieut. Curtis D. Pillsbury, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty at camp hospital. (July 17, S.D.)

First Lieuts. Paul H. Zinkhan and David W. Overton, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Brownsville, Texas, for temporary duty at the camp hospital. (July 17, S.D.)

First Lieut. Jesse P. Truax, M.R.C. (inactive list), Grant's Pass, Ore., is ordered to active duty at San Diego, Cal. (July 26, Western D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Stearns, M.R.C., Fort Casey, Wash., assigned to permanent duty at that fort. (Aug. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. J. G. Ellis, jr., M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department and to his home, from active duty. (Aug. 2, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Brown Pusey, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Phillips M. Chase, M.R.C., to his home and from active duty. (Aug. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert B. Shackelford, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Par. 36, S.O. 167, July 19, 1916, War D., relating to the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, is revoked: First Lieuts. Reynold W. Wilcox, Charles G. Mixer, Howard Fox and Emil Altman. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frank M. Barker, M.R.C., of his commission, Aug. 7, 1916, is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: First Lieuts. Gustavus I. Hogue, Charles A. Gattermole, Clarence E. Yount, James F. Presnell, George A. O'Connell, Frank P. Williams, George A. Clotfelter, Howard A. Grube, Fred A. Pittenger, Henry W. Burnett, Charles D. Center, Merlon A. Webber, Custis L. Hall, William J. Cranston, Frank H. Jackson, Francis B. Johnson, Charles A. Speiseger, jr., Gerald P. Lawrence, Gilbert E. Seaman, Luther H. Reichelderfer, Allen J. Jervey, Harold M. Hays, Charles H. Parkes, Homer S. Warren, Eliot Bishop, Leonard D. Frescoln, William Marshall, jr., Henry S. Satterlee, Henry T. Byford and Bernard J. Becker. (Aug. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. David W. Overton, M.R.C., will report to C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty at the Base Hospital. (July 12, S.D.)

First Lieut. John F. Dunshie, M.R.C., from duty at Ajo, Ariz., to Marfa, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 12, S.D.)

The following officers, M.R.C., now on temporary duty, Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to Marfa, Texas, for temporary duty: First Lieuts. John G. Leitch, George B. Campbell and Arthur B. Dayton. (July 12, S.D.)

First Lieut. Allen C. Woods, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty at Cantonment Hospital, relieving Capt. Theodore Lamson, M.C., who will proceed to Camp Wilson, San Antonio, for duty with 7th Field Artillery. (July 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Duncan MacCallum, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with Ambulance Co. No. 3. (July 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Ernest C. Dalton, M.R.C., Fort Bliss, will report to C.O. of 7th Infantry, El Paso, for temporary duty. (July 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Harold D. Cochran, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with Field Hospital No. 7. (July 11, S.D.)

First Lieut. Nathan Winslow and 1st Lieut. Wilbur M. Phelps, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with Field Hospital No. 3. (July 11, S.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick E. Jenkins, M.R.C., report to C.O., Field Hospital No. 6, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 11, S.D.)

First Lieut. Frederic E. Jenkins, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the service. (Aug. 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 36, S.O. 157, July 7, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Eric F. Fisher, M.R.C., is revoked. (Aug. 9, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Leave two months, with permission to travel in the Orient, to Col. Edward Burr, C.E., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Department. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about Aug. 10, 1916, to Lieut. Col. Henry Jervey, C.E. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Capt. Robert S. Thomas, C.E., to El Paso, Texas, to assist in carrying on the engineer work in that district, and also to give instruction to engineer companies of Militia. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, exceptional circumstances, to Capt. Lewis M. Adams, C.E. (July 17, S.D.)

First Lieut. David McCoach, jr., C.E., will report in person to officer in charge of fortifications of the Panama Canal for duty under his immediate orders. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The following officers, in addition to their other duties, are designated as Officers in Charge of Engineer Field Depots at stations as hereinafter indicated: Major William A. Mitchell, C.E., at Nogales, Ariz.; Capt. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., at Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. De Witt C. Jones, C.E., at Eagle Pass, Texas; Capt. Edmund L. Daley, C.E., at Laredo, Texas; Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, C.E., at Brownsville, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)

Capt. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., from Douglas, Ariz., to El Paso, Texas, in connection with duties as to railway operations. (July 11, S.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Charles B. Gatewood, O.D., is detailed as major in the Ordnance Department. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The following officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed as majors in the Ordnance Department: Capt. Charles G. Mettler, Joseph H. Pelot and Morgan L. Brett. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, O.D., San Antonio, Texas, will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty in charge of the office of the ordnance officer, that district, and of the ordnance depot in connection therewith. (July 14, S.D.)

First Lieut. Franz A. Doniat, O.D., recently promoted to be first lieutenant of Infantry with rank from July 1, 1916, is detailed as captain in the Ordnance Department. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Albert W. Childress, having reported, will proceed to Fort Kamehameha for duty. (July 13, H.D.)

Corpl. Charles M. Doherty, O.D., is placed upon the retired list at Springfield Armory, Mass., and to home. (Aug. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., O.D., is detailed as captain in the Ordnance Department. (Aug. 8, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. David H. Bower, S.C., from present duties and to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and assume command of Co. B, Signal Corps. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The assignment of Capt. Charles S. Wallace, S.C., as the officer in charge of the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, located at 1710 Pennsylvania avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., is announced. (Aug. 9, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., from assignment to that regiment, but will remain on duty with it until time to comply with orders detailing him to the next class at the Army War College. (Aug. 5, War D.)

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 160, War D., July 11, 1916, as relates to Capt. William D. Chitty, 1st Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert F. Hyatt, 1st Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 4, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. William G. Meade, 2d Cav. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Leave one month, about July 20, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Willis D. Crittenger, 3d Cav., Brownsville. (July 15, S.D.)
Vetn. Frederick Foster, 3d Cav., is transferred to the 7th Field Artillery and will join that regiment. (Aug. 5, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Sick leave two months to Capt. Duncan Elliot, 5th Cav. (Aug. 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 41, S.O. 173, War D., July 26, 1916, as relates to 1st Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days to 2d Lieut. William H. W. Youngs, 5th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (July 12, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Second Lieut. Karl H. Gorman, 6th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave two months upon his relief from his present duty, to 1st Lieut. George V. Strong, 6th Cav. (Aug. 8, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Capt. James C. Rhea, 8th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 8, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. B. DUGAN (ATTACHED).

Cook Harrison Porter, Troop L, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.L., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 7, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE R. C. CABELL.

Sick leave one month to Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (July 17, S.D.)

Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 10th Cav., report to examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. John C. Pegrum, 10th Cav., will report to examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 10th Cav., from duty at Gordon Institute, Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 25, 1916. He is transferred from 10th Cavalry to 7th Cavalry, and upon being relieved from present duty will join regiment to which transferred. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 97, April 25, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 10th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Leave from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Hoge, 10th Cav. (Aug. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., assigned to command Motor Truck Co. No. 18. (July 15, S.D.)

Mrs. Baird's mother, Mrs. Hyde, is with her at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and is to remain for some time.

Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cowgill announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Allen, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1916.

Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, who has been in Williamsport, Pa., for two weeks, has gone to Lancaster, Pa., to remain until Sept. 1, when she will join Captain McCaskey at Eagle Pass, Texas.

The following officers of the Army are on duty at the quartermaster's depot, Brownsville, Texas: Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, depot quartermaster; Capt. Louis C. Brinton, jr., finance; Capt. William P. Kitts, transportation and warehouses; Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, property; Capt. Mark L. Ireland, repair shops for auto trucks, etc.; Capt. Clyde B. Crusan, subsistence.

Asst. Paymr. John F. Huddleston, U.S.N., was a passenger aboard the Noordam, of the Holland-American Line, which left New York Aug. 10. He is en route to Constantinople to relieve Asst. Paymr. John A. Byrne, of the U.S.S. Scorpion, now on duty there.

Miss Mary Latimer, daughter of Capt. Julian F. Latimer, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Dodge at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, and Associate Justice Brandeis, of the Supreme Court, have been selected as two of the three American members of the joint commission which will undertake settlement of Mexican border difficulties. Mr. Lane will head the commission. Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Ambassador-designate, has been authorized to arrange with Acting Secretary Polk details as to time and place of meeting. Mr. Arredondo called at the State Department on Aug. 9 and gave further assurances of the willingness of the de facto government to have the scope of the commission's discussions as broad as the United States desires.

ARMY ITEMS.

The four captains of the Porto Rico Regiment advanced to field officers have been confirmed. They are Capt. Orval P. Townshend, lieutenant colonel; Capt. John M. Field, major, 1st Battalion; Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, major, 2d Battalion, and Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, major, 3d Battalions. "Just at present the regiment is woefully short of officers because of the promotion of four captains and the increased demand for the new companies," says the Porto Rico Progress of July 28. "At the same time Major Taulbee and Captains Woodruff, Armstrong and Miller are on leave in the United States, while Majors Simmons and Brown, on detail here from the Regular Army, have returned to their regiments. This has brought about another strange situation. Up to a short time ago Major Brown was the senior officer at Cayey. He was detailed with this regiment as major and has returned to his regiment as captain. At the time he was in command at Cayey, Captain Townshend was commanding a company. Now Major Brown is commanding a company while Captain Townshend has been advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. As rapidly as possible the regiment is being recruited up to specified strength and already the two companies at Cayey have 100 men each. This includes about eighty old men and twenty new recruits to each company. The ten companies stationed in San Juan yesterday had an average enrollment of about fifty-six men each, including forty old men and sixteen or so recruits. About 400 more recruits are to be enlisted."

The remains of Claude Bates, 19th U.S. Inf., who was wounded in a fight with Mexican bandits on July 22 and died on July 24 in the military hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, arrived at New Decatur, Ala., July 29. According to the Birmingham Age-Herald, the remains "were unembalmed in a rudely painted pine box, in an unspeakable condition, a silent but eloquent protest against governmental red tape." "The two messages to the military authorities at Fort Sam Houston," says the Age-Herald, "failed to bring a reply as to details of the death. One of these telegrams asked that the body be embalmed, but this evidently had been ignored. Express messengers tried to put the body off at Birmingham because of its condition, and when it was brought to New Decatur, local undertakers were forced to carry it direct to the city cemetery, where relatives and friends watched in the open air until the funeral was held at one o'clock July 29. At the funeral service, which was preached by Dr. Livingston T. Mays, pastor of the Central Baptist Church and himself formerly in the United States Consular Service, the official red tape which prevented the mother learning how her son was killed and prevented decent funeral arrangements, was censured both by the pastor and by friends of the deceased. "Private Bates left the Decatur a boy in fine health," said Dr. Mays. "He came back a piece of rotten meat. He has for seven years worn the uniform of his country, the greatest country in the world, but to-day his dead body unembalmed and in a pitiable and horrifying condition, is sent back by the richest government in the world to his heart crushed mother."

The Army transport Kilpatrick sailed from Ancon, C.Z., Aug. 4, for New York with following passengers on board: Twenty-one second class; 114 troops; sixteen first class, including Major Saltzman, Signal Corps; Major Lauderdale, retired; Captain Roberts, Coast Art.; Lieutenant McCooch, Engrs.; Colquitt, 33d Inf., and Mason, 29th Inf.; ninety tons Army freight.

The Army transport Logan sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, for Manila with Lieutenant Colonel Bainister, Med. Corps; Short, 4th Cav.; Standiford, Phil. Scouts; Captains Sultan, C.E.; Hennessey, 2d Field Art.; Henderson, Coast Art. Corps; Lieutenants Stallman, dental surgeon; Chubb, C.E.; James, 15th Cav.; Pitz, McLaughlin, Perley, Decker, Buyers, Armstrong, Kahle, Coast Art. Corps; Partridge, 13th; Householder and Ballinger, 25 Inf.; Demmer, Sebald, Phil. Scouts.

There is good shark fishing about Fort Totten, N.Y. A shark eight and one-half feet in length was caught in Little Neck Bay Aug. 9. Col. W. G. Haan, U.S.A., commander of Fort Totten, has notified all residents of the fort reservation to refrain from bathing in the bay or sound.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cav., U.S.A., was on Aug. 9 appointed commandant of cadets at West Point, and the cadets will have an exceptionally capable officer at their head. Captain Henry is a son of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1898. He has participated in Philippine campaigns, has attended the French Cavalry School at Saumur, France, and is among the best horsemen in the

Army. He has also served as senior instructor in equitation at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, was a member of the Cavalry Board, and has previously served at West Point as senior assistant instructor of Cavalry tactics. He is a graduate of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., arrived at San Antonio Aug. 11 en route to Washington. He reports: "Inspected two battalions Delaware Infantry at Deming Aug. 7 and found conditions very satisfactory. I inspected Militia at Presidio, Texas, in Big Bend district, Aug. 9. Squadron Texas Cavalry, two companies 2d Pennsylvania Infantry and portion of 4th Texas Infantry at this point. Found conditions very satisfactory."

"What is the most profane act ever done in the United States?" asks the New York Independent. "Mr. Bryan's, when he took swords that had been used in our war between the states (in the bloody cementing of this Union) and melted them down into toy paper-weights to give away to foreign diplomats with copies of his peace treaties."

THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS PROMOTION NOMINATIONS.

The long-looked for nominations for promotion in the Medical Corps resulting principally from the requirements of the National Defense Act placing the medical officer personnel of the Army at a fixed proportion of the enlisted strength of the Army—seven per 1,000—were received by the Senate on Aug. 8. The nominations for promotion in the Medical Corps of the Army made on Aug. 8 here follow:

Promotions in the Medical Corps.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill original vacancies.

William B. Banister, Charles F. Mason, James D. Glennan, Alfred E. Bradley, Euclid B. Frick, Frank R. Keefer and Charles Wilcox.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill original vacancies.

William H. Wilson, William F. Lewis, Thomas S. Bratton, Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Irving W. Rand, Powell C. Fautleroy, James S. Wilson, Basil H. Dutcher, Leigh A. Fuller, George A. Skinner, Carl R. Darnall and Henry Page.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill casual vacancies.

Bailey K. Ashford,* vice Banister, promoted.
Henry A. Webber, vice Mason, promoted.
Jere B. Clayton, vice Glennan, promoted.
Weston P. Chamberlain, vice Bradley, promoted.
Edward R. Schreiner, vice Frick, promoted.
Frederick M. Hartsock,* vice Keefer, promoted.
Douglas F. Duval,* vice Wilcox, promoted.

Captains to be Majors, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill original vacancies.

Charles F. Morse, Haywood S. Hansell, Junius C. Gregory, Clarence H. Connor, Jay W. Grissinger, Will L. Pyles,* William M. Smart, Robert M. Blanchard, James Bourke, Samuel M. De Loffre, Louis C. Duncan, Edward M. Talbot, John A. Clark, Samuel J. Morris, Jacob M. Coffin, John W. Hanner, Levy M. Hathaway, Alexander Murray, Philip W. Huntington, James D. Fife, William A. Powell, Jesse R. Harris,* George H. Scott, Robert L. Carswell, Charles F. Craig, William P. Bata,* Robert H. Pierson, James I. Mabey, George P. Peed, Ralph S. Porter, Henry D. Thomason, Percy L. Jones, Fred W. Palmer, Edward B. Veeder, Henry P. Pipes, Charles L. Foster, John R. Bosley, Robert C. Loving, Orville G. Brown, George F. Juenezan, Joseph F. Siler, Arthur M. Whaley, Theodore Lamson, Craig R. Snyder, Ernest G. Bingham, James D. Heyinger, Lloyd L. Smith, John B. Huggins, William H. Tefft, Llewellyn P. Williamson, William R. David, Leartus J. Owen, Robert M. Culler,*

Captains to be Majors, with rank from July 1, 1916, to fill casual vacancies.

Frank W. Weed, vice Wilson, promoted.
William A. Wickline, vice Lewis, promoted.
Howard H. Bailly, vice Bratton, promoted.
Harry G. Humphreys, vice Kirkpatrick, promoted.
Paul L. Freeman, vice Rand, promoted.
William A. Duncan,* vice Fautleroy, promoted.
Earl H. Bruns, vice Wilson, promoted.
Herbert C. Gibber, vice Dutcher, promoted.
Clarence Le B. Cole, vice Fuller, promoted.
Albert G. Love,* vice Skinner, promoted.
Harold W. Jones, vice Darnall, promoted.
Omar W. Pinkston, vice Page, promoted.
Mathew A. Reasoner, vice Ashford, promoted.*
Henry J. Nichols,* vice Webber, promoted.
Louis H. Hanson,* vice Clayton, promoted.
Lucius L. Hopwood,* vice Chamberlain, promoted.
Charles E. Freeman,* vice Schreiner, promoted.
Ferdinand Schmitter,* vice Hartsock, promoted.
Frederick S. Macy,* vice Duval, promoted.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, with rank from June 7, 1916, after three years' service.

Harry L. Dale,* Alvin W. Schoenleber, Ernest C. McCulloch, George R. Gallender, Edward T. B. Weidner, Raymond W. Bliss, Raymond C. Bull, Norman T. Kirk, William B. Borden, Clarence R. Bell, Robert H. Duennen, Bertram F. Duckwall,* Halbert P. Harris.*

*Subject to examination required by law.

OTHER ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 7, 1916.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, Q.M.C., to be colonel from Aug. 1, 1916, subject to examination, vice Col. George B. Davis, retired, July 31, 1916.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Aug. 1, 1916, subject to examination, vice Lieut. Col. Frank T. Eastman, promoted.

Signal Corps.

Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C., to be major from July 27, 1916, vice Major William Mitchell, detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from July 29, 1916:

Nicolo V. Alessi, La.; James S. Allen, N.Y.; Joseph D. Aronson and Eugene J. Annis, Pa.; Carl L. Barnes, Ill.; William Bates, N.J.; John J. Beard, N.Y.; Leo P. Bell, Mo.; Burnett B. Benson, Ky.; Leo H. Bernd, Pa.; Joel I. Butler, Ariz.; Walter M. Boothby and Louis H. Burlingham, Mass.; Burns S. Chaffee, Cal.; George H. Clapp, Pa.; William A. Clark, Ill.; Clayton R. Clarke, N.Y.; Alfred B. Clayton, Pa.; Inman W. Cooper, jr., Miss.; W. C. Copeland, Colo.; Edward F. Corson, Pa.; Arthur G. Coumbe, Va.; Linus R. Cranmer, Ohio; Frederick J. Cullen, Wash.

Clarence E. Drake, Texas; William Drayton, jr., John B. Deaver and Frank M. Dedaker, Pa.; John S. Derr, Ga.; Henry K. Dillard, jr., Pa.; George P. Denny, Mass.; Henry C. Earnshaw, Pa.; James B. Edwards, N.J.; Edward C. Ellett, Tenn.;

James H. Finch, Ill.; Charles E. B. Flagg, Wash.; Elisha Flagg, Mass.; James L. Foley, Ill.; Channing Frothingham, jr., Mass.

John P. Gallagher, Pa.; Charles R. Gill, N.Y.; Carl Goehring, Neb.; Frederic G. Goodridge, Conn.; Samuel A. Grantham, Mo.; Robert B. Grimes, jr., Pa.; Arthur J. Hall, D.C.; Thomas F. Hale, Pa.; Edward W. Hanson, Ill.; Byron H. Hermann and Ralph A. Hurd, N.Y.; William James, N.J.; Frederic Kammerer, N.Y., late first lieutenant in the M.R.C.

John P. Lord, Neb.; Floyd W. McRae, jr., Ga.; James R. McVay, Mo.; Hertel P. Makel, Md.; Laurence H. Mayers, Ill.; Hugo Mella, N.D.; Edwin M. Miller, Ill.; Thomas G. Miller, Pa.; George R. Minot, Mass.; Daniel V. Moore, S.D.; Cecil G. Morchouse, Iowa; John W. Morris, Tenn.; Roscoe E. Mosiman, Ohio; Frank R. Mount and Hugh S. Mount, Ore.; Percy Musgrave, Pa.; William H. Myers, Ga.

Arthur Newlin, Pa.; William L. Noble, Ill.; Frank R. Ober, Mass.; Harry R. Oliver, Cal.; John E. O'Keefe, Iowa; George K. Olmsted, Colo.; Robert B. Osgood, Mass.; Alfred H. Parsons, N.Y.; Francis W. Peabody, Mass.; Albert Pfeiffer, N.Y.; Damon B. Pfeiffer, Pa.; Edgar W. Phillips, N.Y.; William O. H. Prosser, Pa.

George K. Rhodes, Md.; David Riesman, Pa.; James S. Simmons, Pa.; Frank C. Smith, S.D.; Mitchell P. Stiles, Pa.; August A. Strasser, N.J.; George R. Taber, Texas; William B. Terhune, La.; Donald V. Trueblood, Wash.; Ira C. Tyndal, Md.; Charles E. Vaux, Pa.; Charles E. Waite, Ga.; James F. Wells, Walter J. Whitehouse, Harry L. Wilson and George Wilson, Pa.; Henry Wyneken, Texas.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 8, 1916.

Promotions in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Major Willard D. Newbill, Field Art., detailed in the Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel July 26, 1916, vice Lieut. Col. Adrian S. Fleming, detailed in The Adjutant General's Department.

Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., to be lieutenant colonel July 26, 1916, vice Lieut. Col. Willard D. Newbill, detailed in Q.M.C.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel July 26, 1916, vice Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney, detailed in The Adjutant General's Department.

Capt. John L. Hughes, C.A.C., to be major July 26, 1916, vice Hagood, promoted.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants in Medical Reserve Corps from Aug. 3, 1916:

Lemuel G. Baldwin, N.Y.; John H. Bell, Ark.; Max Bornstein, Wis.; James H. Brothers, N.J.; Julius C. Davis, jr., Fla.; Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, Mass.; Lemuel W. Gorman, N.Y.; Leon Jacobs, Ariz.; Adam Kemble, D.C.; Albert W. Lindberg, Ill.; Charles D. Lockwood, Cal.; Henry E. Meloney, N.Y.; William A. Mills, Fla.; Arthur P. Perry, Mass.; Charles W. Perkins, N.Y.; Henry D. Prescott, Mass.; Samuel H. Richman, Ill.; Alfred A. Schwartz, N.Y.; James W. Sever, Mass.; Jerome Wagner, N.Y.; Walter A. Baetjer, Md.; Charles M. Byrnes, Md.

Frederick J. Garlick, N.Y.; William M. Happ, Md.; Thomas B. Henderson, N.C.; William D. Jack, Ind.; John H. King and Newdigate M. Owensby, Md.; Frank E. Perkins, George W. Pressly and Frank R. Ruff, N.C.; Harry A. Sadden, N.Y.; Theodore Bratrud, Minn.; Ephraim K. Findley, Ill.; Harry Knott, Ind.; Louis Rudolph, Ill.; Isaac M. Taylor, N.C.; Fred P. Weltner, W. Va.; Charles S. Butler and Eustace L. Fiske, Mass.; Gilbert Horrax, N.J.; Paul H. Provandie, Cyril G. Richards and Wade S. Wright, Mass.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 43, July 24, 1916, War D., makes changes in Para. 203, 303, 1216, 1343, 1344 and 1345, Army Regulations.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 185, AUG. 9, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., found incapacitated for active service, retirement announced.

Col. George H. Sands, Cav., found incapacitated for active service, retirement announced.

Retirement of Col. Charles W. Penrose, Inf., announced.

Major Sherwood A. Cheney and Capt. Lewis M. Adams and Ralph T. Ward, C.E., to Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 15, 1916, for duty as instructors.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Walthall, M.R.C., accepted.

Para. 43 and 44, S.O. 179, Aug. 2, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Willis E. Jones, M.R.C., revoked.

First Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C., to active duty, Aug. 14, 1916, at Fort McPherson.

Par. 6, S.O. 180, War D., Aug. 3, 1916, relating to 1st Lieut. John C. Pegram, 10th Cav., revoked.

First Lieut. Bates Tucker, retired, relieved duty at University of Porto, Rico; detailed professor military science and tactics at Marion Institute, Marion.

S.O. 186, AUG. 10, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, C.E.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, C.E.

Second Lieut. Adlai Gilkeson, 11th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston for examination for duty with Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, C.A.C., report to board at Washington, D.C., for examination for transfer to Field Artillery arm.

Capt. John R. Kelly, 10th Inf., report at Washington for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Hamilton Templeton, 28th Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 20th Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. George E. Arneemann, 28th Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Fay B. Prickett, Cav., report to board at Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Fred B. Inglis, Inf., report to board at Eagle Pass for examination for transfer to Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Williams, Inf., attached to 3d Infantry on expiration of present leave.

G.O. 30, JULY 22, 1916, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, the following assignments of general officers, U.S. Army, recently appointed, are ordered:

Major Gen. Albert L. Mills to continue on his present duties as Chief, Militia Bureau.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton to command the 7th Brigade, Douglas, Ariz.

Brig. Gen. George A. Dodd to command the 2d Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Granger Adams to command the 5th and 8th Field Artillery, Fort Bliss, Texas, constituting a temporary Field Artillery brigade.

Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer to command the 4th Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley to command the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

Brigadier General Townsley, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will join his command.

Brigadier General Plummer will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station.

Brigadier Generals Morton, Dodd and Adams will join their respective commands.

G.O. 33, JULY 29, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. Sec. (a), Par. 2, G.O. 4, War D., 1916, is amended to read as follows:

The annual allowances of ammunition for the instruction of batteries or higher units of the mobile artillery of the Regular Army or of the Organized Militia called into the service

of the United States will be fixed, until further orders, as herein prescribed.

2. Par. 3, G.O. 4, War D., 1916, is amended by adding thereto the following note:

The annual allowances of ammunition for a battery equipped with 3.8-inch howitzers will be the same as for a battery equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers, except that the battery allowance of shrapnel is fixed at 145 rounds and of shell at 145 rounds.

II.—Members of organizations of the National Guard that have been mustered into the service of the United States, who are officers or employees of Government departments, the loss of whose services would seriously hamper any of the bureaus of those departments; members who are Government contractors, and members who are employed by such contractors in the capacities of superintendents, foremen, inspectors, or in any other special skilled capacity, the loss of whose services would seriously hamper the contractors in the fulfillment of contracts with the War and Navy Departments for characteristically or distinctively war material, may be discharged from the service in the manner hereinafter indicated. Such discharges will be ordered by department commanders upon receipt by them of proper certification by the proper heads of departments or of independent bureaus, and in the case of Government contractors or employees thereof, upon receipt of a proper certificate of an officer of the contracting firm whose responsibility has been certified to by the chief of the supply bureau of the War or Navy Departments under whom contracts are being filled. Action toward the obtaining of any discharge under the conditions above stated should be initiated by the heads of the Government departments or independent bureaus concerned or by the heads of contracting firms supplying war material, but no member of the National Guard will be discharged from the service under the provisions of this order without his consent.

The substance of the foregoing has been brought to the attention of the proper officers of the various Government departments and independent bureaus located in Washington, D.C.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 15, JULY 18, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

This order publishes requirements and instructions in order that District Sanitary Inspectors may at all times be fully informed as to the amount and nature of general disability, present and developing, in each organization within their respective sanitary districts, and of the nature and distribution among organizations of infectious diseases, and also that higher authority may be furnished complete information at all times as to the sanitary conditions of all organizations.

BULLETIN 22, AUG. 1, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Advice has been received at these headquarters under date of the 25th ultimo "that the Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army for the shipment at public expense during the present conditions on the Mexican border of candies, tobacco and other similar luxuries donated for use of the soldiers on the border or in Mexico; such packages to be impersonally addressed and consigned to the proper commanding officer of troops or hospitals, in accordance with the regulations governing reading matter transportation for which at public expense is authorized in Par. 1144, Army Regulations."

This information is published for the guidance of all concerned.

By command of Major General Bell:

EBEN SWIFT, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 6, JULY 12, 1916, WAR D., MILITIA BUREAU.

Pending publication of Regulations for Government of National Guard of U.S., regulations concerning issue, survey, accountability and care of U.S. property issued to National Guard under provisions of Act of June 3, 1916, are published.

CIR. 7, JULY 14, 1916, WAR D., MILITIA BUREAU.

Pending publication of Regulations for Government of National Guard of U.S., regulations concerning apportionment and disbursement of Federal funds appropriated for National Guard under provisions of Act of June 3, 1916, are published.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene from further duty as commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and is assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade. (Aug. 2, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major William D. Connor, G.S., is announced as assistant to the Chief of Staff at Southern Department headquarters, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 16, S.D.)

Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, G.S. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. William F. Martin, General Staff Corps. (Aug. 8, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Blanton Winslow, judge advocate, to Fort Leavenworth for duty as instructor at the schools. (Aug. 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESQUIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M.C., in addition to other duties, will assume charge of all construction work pertaining to the Q.M. Corps in the Canal Zone. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C., will report to department Q.M. for duty as his assistant, with station at Fort Sam Houston. (July 13, S.D.)

Capt. Julian L. Dodge, Q.M.C., report by telegram to commanding general, Southern Department, for station and duty and will join station to which assigned. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Capt. Fred C. Doyle, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, report to department Q.M., Southern Department, for duty as an assistant. (July 11, S.D.)

Capt. A. P. Watts, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty as Q.M. at Fort Bliss, Aug. 24. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George Geiling, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and to home. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Samuel I. Zeidner, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from squadron sergeant major, 4th Cav.), Schofield Barracks, H.T., will be assigned to duty by commanding general, Hawaiian Department. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edwin S. Winn, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Elisha K. Henson, Q.M.C. (appointed July 27, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to duty at that post. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Horace O. Womack, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to duty at that post. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Kurt Franke, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, first class, Q.M.C.), Fort Myer, Va., is assigned to duty at that post, relieving Q.M. Sergt. John L. Armstrong, Q.M.C. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Sam H. McAteer, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, 8th Recruit Co.), Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M.C., appointed July 26, 1916, from the grades indicated, are assigned to duty at their present stations: Richard F. Griffith (from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Charles J. Gaiser (from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; John F. Wells (from sergeant, 22d Recruit Co.), Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles W. Ballard, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles Rund, Jr., Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Columbus, N.M., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Edward J. Carroll,

Q.M.C., who will be sent to Empire, Canal Zone, for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John N. McNaughton, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Calexico, Cal., to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Leland Wilson, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank Brown, Q.M.C. (appointed July 26, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Columbus, N.M., to Namiquipa, Mexico, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John P. Tillman, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William E. Corley, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., about Aug. 13, will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., to Honolulu at such time as will enable him to assume command of the Department Hospital, vice Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., relieved and ordered to sail on the August transport. (July 12, H.D.)

Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to temporary duty as General Sanitary Inspector, Southern Department, for the purpose of inspecting the camps of troops recently mustered into the service of the United States; he will proceed to El Paso, Texas, and will inspect the camps of such troops at that place and in the districts of New Mexico, Arizona, Nogales and Yuma. (July 13, S.D.)

Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., from duty at Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, to Deming, N.M., for temporary duty as camp surgeon, and in charge of camp hospital. (July 14, S.D.)

Leave ten days to Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Major Nelson Gopen, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island, N.Y., vice Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., relieved. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. Neal N. Wood, M.C., to Fort Shafter, H.T., on July 13, 1916, for duty, vice Capt. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., relieved. (July 12, H.D.)

Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C., in addition to other duties, will report to Camp Stafford, Alexandria, La., for duty as sanitary inspector. (July 17, S.D.)

Capt. James A. Wilson, M.C., from duty with 19th Infantry, Del Rio, Texas, and assigned to 5th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., Del Rio, Texas. (July 17, S.D.)

Capt. Henry J. Nichols, M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty at department laboratory. (Aug. 2, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Leon C. Garcia, M.C., extended fifteen days. (Aug. 4, War D.)

The following changes of station of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered as specified below: Capt. Leopold Mitchell from Department Hospital to Schofield Barracks, and 1st Lieuts. George R. Callender and Raymond W. Bliss from Schofield Barracks to the Department Hospital not later than July 29; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Duenner, Fort De Russy, to the Department Hospital for temporary duty, Aug. 3. (July 18, H.D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., Marfa, Texas. (July 12, S.D.)

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C., from further duty with the 4th Infantry, Brownsville, Texas, to Mission, Texas, for temporary duty as camp sanitary inspector. (July 12, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Augustus B. Jones, M.C., will report to the C.O., 37th Infantry, Camp Wilson, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 12, S.D.)

Capt. Louis H. Hansen, M.C., from duty with Ambulance Co. No. 3, Columbus, N.M., to Laredo, Texas, for duty with 4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C. (July 15, S.D.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., from duty at the Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, to Brownsville for temporary duty with 36th Company. (July 15, S.D.)

Capt. Joseph Casper, M.C., 18th Inf., Douglas, Ariz., will report to C.O., 35th Infantry, Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty. (July 15, S.D.)

Capt. Eugene G. Northington, M.C., from duty with 7th Infantry, El Paso, Texas, and report to C.O., 17th Cavalry, El Paso, for temporary duty. (July 15, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel Smiley, Medical Dept., from further duty with Ambulance Co. No. 2, Douglas, Ariz., to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 14, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander T. MacPherson, Medical Dept., Laredo, Texas, from further duty with the 9th Infantry, and to Laredo, Texas, for temporary duty at the camp hospital. (July 17, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Praneuf, Medical Dept., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Richard E. Humes, Medical Dept., Fort Monroe, Va., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

1st Lieut. David Dale, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, will report to C.O., 4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 12, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Peter D. MacNaughton, M.R.C., having reported at these headquarters, will report to C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty at the Base Hospital. (July 13, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Ward Brinton, M.R.C., will report to the commanding general, El Paso District, for duty. (July 13, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Carey P. McCord, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Bliss for temporary duty at the Base Hospital. (July 14, S.D.)

1st Lieuts. James F. Corbett and Peter D. MacNaughton, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Deming, N.M., for temporary duty, camp hospital. (July 17, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Curtis A. Pillsbury, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty at camp hospital. (July 17, S.D.)

1st Lieuts. Paul H. Zinkhan and David W. Overton, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Brownsville, Texas, for temporary duty at the camp hospital. (July 17, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Jesse P. Truax, M.R.C. (inactive list), Grant's Pass, Ore., is ordered to active duty at San Diego, Cal. (July 26, Western D.)

1st Lieut. Charles H. Stearns, M.R.C., Fort Casey, Wash., assigned to permanent duty at that fort. (Aug. 2, War D.)

1st Lieut. J. O. Ellis, Jr., M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department and to his home, and from active duty. (Aug. 2, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Brown Pusey, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

1st Lieut. Phillips M. Chase, M.R.C., to his home and from active duty. (Aug. 3, War D.)

1st Lieut. Robert B. Shackelford, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Par. 36, S.O. 167, July 19, 1916, War D., relating to the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, is revoked: 1st Lieut. Reynolds W. Wilcox, Charles G. Mixer, Howard Fox and Emil Altman. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frank M. Barker, M.R.C., of his commission, Aug. 7, 1916, is accepted. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: 1st Lieuts. Gustavus I. Hogue, Charles A. Cattermole, Clarence E. Yount, James F. Pressnell, George A. O'Connell, Frank P. Williams, George A. Clotfelter, Howard A. Grube, Fred A. Pittenger, Henry W. Burnett, Charles D. Center, Merlon A. Webster, Custis L. Hall, William J. Cranston, Frank H. Jackson, Francis B. Johnson, Charles A. Speisegger, Jr., Gerald F. Lawrence, Gilbert E. Seaman, Luther H. Reichelderfer, Allen J. Jervey, Harold M. Hays, Charles H. Parkes, Homer S. Warren, Eliot Bishop, Leonard D. Frescoln, William Marshall, Jr., Henry S. Satterlee, Henry T. Byford and Bernard J. Beuker. (Aug. 4, War D.)

1st Lieut. David W. Overton, M.R.C., will report to C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty at the Base Hospital. (July 12, S.D.)

1st Lieut. John F. Dunshie, M.R.C., from duty at Ajo, Ariz., to Marfa, Texas, for temporary duty. (July 12, S.D.)

The following officers, M.R.C., now on temporary duty, Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to Marfa, Texas, for temporary duty: 1st Lieuts. John G. Leitch, George B. Campbell and Arthur B. Dayton. (July 12, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Allen C. Woods, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty at Cantonment Hospital, relieving Capt. Theodore Lamson, M.C., who will proceed to Camp Wilson, San Antonio, for duty with 7th Field Artillery. (July 15, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Duncan MacCallman, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with Ambulance Co. No. 3. (July 15, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Ernest C. Dalton, M.R.C., Fort Bliss, will report to C.O. of 7th Infantry, El Paso, for temporary duty. (July 15, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Harold D. Cochran, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with Field Hospital No. 7. (July 11, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Nathan Winslow and 1st Lieut. Wilbur M. Phelps, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with Field Hospital No. 3. (July 11, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Frederick E. Jenkins, M.R.C., report to C.O., Field Hospital No. 6, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 11, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Frederic E. Jenkins, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service. (Aug. 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 36, S.O. 157, July 7, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Erie F. Fisher, M.R.C., is revoked. (Aug. 9, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Leave two months, with permission to travel in the Orient, to Col. Edward Burr, C.E., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Department. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about Aug. 10, 1916, to Lieut. Col. Henry Jervey, C.E. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Capt. Robert S. Thomas, C.E., to El Paso, Texas, to assist in carrying on the engineer work in that district, and also to give instruction to engineer companies of Militia. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, exceptional circumstances, to Capt. Lewis M. Adams, C.E. (July 17, S.D.)

1st Lieut. David McCoach, Jr., C.E., will report in person to office in charge of fortifications of the Panama Canal for duty under his immediate orders. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The following officers, in addition to their other duties, are designated as Officers in Charge of Engineer Field Depots at stations as hereinafter indicated: Major William A. Mitchell, C.E., at Nogales, Ariz.; Capt. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., at Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. De Witt C. Jones, C.E., at Eagle Pass, Texas; Capt. Edmund L. Daley, C.E., at Laredo, Texas; Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, C.E., at Brownsville, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)

Capt. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., from Douglas, Ariz., to El Paso, Texas, in connection with duties as to railway operations. (July 11, S.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Charles B. Gatewood, O.D., is detailed as major in the Ordnance Department. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The following officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed as majors in the Ordnance Department: Capt. Charles G. Mettler, Joseph H. Pelot and Morgan L. Brett. (Aug. 7, War D.)

1st Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, O.D., San Antonio, Texas, will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty in charge of the office of the ordnance officer, that district, and of the ordnance depot in connection therewith. (July 14, S.D.)

1st Lieut. Franz A. Donat, O.D., recently promoted to be first lieutenant of Infantry with rank from July 1, 1916, is detailed as captain in the Ordnance Department. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Albert W. Childress, having reported, will proceed to Fort Kamehameha for duty. (July 13, H.D.)

Corpl. Charles M. Doherty, O.D., is placed upon the retired list at Springfield Armory, Mass., and to home. (Aug. 3, War D.)

1st Lieut. William A. Pendleton, Jr., O.D., is detailed as captain in the Ordnance Department. (Aug. 8, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

1st Lieut. David H. Bower, S.C., from present duties and to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and assume command of Co. B, Signal Corps. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The assignment of Capt. Charles S. Wallace, S.C., as the officer in charge of the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, located at 1710 Pennsylvania avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., is announced. (Aug. 9, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., from assignment to that regiment, but will remain on duty until it until time to comply with orders detailing him to the next class at the Army War College. (Aug. 5, War D.)

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 160, War D., July 11, 1916, as relates to Capt. William D. Chitty, 1st Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert F. Hyatt, 1st Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 4, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. William G. Meade, 2d Cav. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Leave one month, about July 20, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Willis D. Crittberger, 3d Cav., Brownsville. (July 15, S.D.)

Vetn. Frederick Foster, 3d Cav., is transferred to the 7th Field Artillery and will join that regiment. (Aug. 5, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Sick leave two months to Capt. Duncan Elliot, 5th Cav. (Aug. 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 41, S.O. 173, War D., July 26, 1916, as relates to 1st Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days to 2d Lieut. William H. W. Youngs, 5th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (July 12, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Second Lieut. Karl H. Gorman, 6th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duty, to 1st Lieut. George V. Strong, 6th Cav. (Aug. 8, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Capt. James C. Rhea, 8th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 8, War D.)

1TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. B. DUGAN (ATTACHED).

Cook Harrison Porter, Troop L, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 7, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE R. C. CABELL.

Sick leave one month to Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (July 17, S.D.)

Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 10th Cav., report to examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 3, War D.)

1st Lieut. John C. Pegram, 10th Cav., will report to examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 3, War D.)

1st Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 10th Cav., from duty at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., Aug. 23, 1916. He is transferred from 10th Cavalry to 7th Cavalry, and upon being relieved from present duty will join regiment to which transferred. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 97, April 25, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 10th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 3, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 11th Cav., now on sick leave, is detailed for general recruiting service. Captain Cusack will proceed to Toledo, Ohio, on recruiting duty. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Burton Y. Read, 11th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days to 2d Lieut. Allen G. Thurman, 11th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (July 12, S.D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 166, War D., July 18, 1916, as relates to 2d Lieut. Victor V. Taylor, 11th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 7, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

First Lieut. Ronald D. Johnson, 12th Cav., is attached to Signal Corps. He will report at Columbus, N.M., for duty. (Aug. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry L. King, 12th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on business pertaining to the trial of a rolling kitchen, and return to Jeffersonville, Ind. (Aug. 3, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Second Lieut. James R. Hill, 13th Cav., from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, Sept. 18, 1916, and to join regiment. (Aug. 9, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 171, War D., July 24, 1916, as relates to 1st Lieut. Clifton E. Norton, 14th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Falkner Heard, 14th Cav., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Del Rio, Texas, for duty. (July 11, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave fifteen days to Col. William C. Brown, Cav. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Cav., is relieved from detail as major, Philippine Scouts, Aug. 15, 1916. (Aug. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, Cav., will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. Craigie Krayenbuhl, Cav., will report at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lucien S. S. Berry, Cav., will report to board at Washington for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cav., is appointed to be commandant of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., and will enter on duty under his appointment. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, Cav., to Hartford, Conn., and New Haven, Conn., to assist in organization of National Guard Cavalry, Connecticut. (Aug. 9, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.**1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.**

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Frank J. Abbott, 1st Field Art., New Hampshire N.G. (Aug. 3, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 180, Aug. 3, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. John E. Stephens, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 8, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. _____

Capt. Alden F. Brewster, 4th Field Art., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, vice Capt. William McK. Lambdin, 4th Field Art., relieved. (Aug. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, 4th Field Art., will report to board at Laredo, Texas, to determine his fitness for transfer to the Coast Artillery. (Aug. 7, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. _____

Capt. Charles S. Blakely, 5th Field Art., to Tobyhanna, Pa., for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 5th Field Art., to Tobyhanna, Pa., for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Leave one month, exceptional circumstances, to 2d Lieut. Walter E. Winton, 5th Field Art., Columbus, N.M. (July 17, S.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. William F. Morrison, 6th Field Art., from duty at state mobilization camp, Macon, Ga., not later than Aug. 10, 1916, to state mobilization camp, Richmond, Va., for duty as instructor of the Field Artillery, Virginia N.G. (Aug. 7, E.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major John E. Stephens, Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, and will report to commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as assistant to the inspector. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Capt. Ernest D. Scott, Field Art., from duty in office of the Inspector General of the Army and is detailed as recorder of the board of officers appointed in Par. 32, S.O. 177, July 31, 1916, War D., to submit a new plan for the supply of National Guard and volunteers when mustered into the service of the United States and mobilized. (Aug. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, Field Art., to Tobyhanna, Pa., for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard. (Aug. 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.**MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.**

Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant to the department adjutant, with station in San Francisco. (July 31, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Savannah. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. George F. Connolly, C.A.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to command bakery company. (Aug. 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 51, S.O. 174, War D., July 27, 1916, as relates to Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. James E. Wilson, C.A.C. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. Forrest E. Willford and 1st Lieut. Walter L. Clark, C.A.C., will proceed at proper time to Boston, Mass., for taking a special course of instruction for one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, beginning not later than Sept. 18, 1916. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Capt. Mark L. Ireland, C.A.C. (Q.M.C.), will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1916, to proper station. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

First Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, C.A.C., upon completion of the course at Fort Monroe, will proceed on the first available transport leaving San Francisco to Manila, P.I., for duty at Fort Drum. (Aug. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter L. Clark, C.A.C., from his present assignment in the Coast Defenses of Boston, about Sept. 18, and is detailed as an instructor, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe. (Aug. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert C. Wimberly, C.A.C., to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. William A. Copthorne, C.A.C., will report to examining board at Washington for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Craigie Krayenbuhl, C.A.C., will report to examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Par. 34, S.O. 175, War D., July 28, 1916, relating to 2d Lieut. Clesen H. Tenney, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Hubert G. Stanton, C.A.C., will report to board at Washington, D.C., for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Major Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C., from assignment in Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, about Dec. 2, and will proceed to United States on the first available transport after

that date and will report to the commanding general, Western Department. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 170, July 22, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. William A. Covington, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, C.A.C., from duty at the camp of instruction, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to proper station. (Aug. 7, E.D.)

First Lieut. Robert P. Glasburn, C.A.C., will report to board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. Augustin M. Prentiss, C.A.C., is detailed as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Major George H. McManus, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound to Del Rio, Texas, and join the 5th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., for temporary duty as lieutenant colonel. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Fred C. Sutton, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Tampa, to Coast Defenses of Portland for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

The 4th Company, Fort Worden, Wash., will proceed by rail to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty at the camp of instruction for United States troops. (July 29, Western D.)

Provisional Regiments.

The twenty-two companies of Coast Artillery troops now serving in the Southern Department are formed into provisional regiments as follows:

4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C.—1st Battalion, 1st, 46th, 141st and 154th Cos.; 2d Battalion, 102d, 130th, 134th and 146th Cos.; 3d Battalion, 56th, 122d and 167th Cos., C.A.C.

5th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C.—1st Battalion, 20th, 31st, 77th and 123th Cos., C.A.C.; 2d Battalion, 74th, 112th, 145th and 164th Cos.; 3d Battalion, 41st, 69th and 103d Cos., C.A.C.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are assigned to duty as follows, and will join the organizations to which assigned at the stations indicated: With 4th Provisional Regiment, Laredo, Texas: Col. Samuel E. Allen, Major Gordon G. Heiner (as lieutenant colonel), Major Percy M. Kessler, Major Lawrence S. Miller, Capt. John C. Goodfellow (as major), Capt. Francis W. Ralston (staff adjutant), Capt. Avery J. Cooper (staff quartermaster), and Capt. Owen G. Collins (staff commissary).

With 5th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., Del Rio, Texas: Col. John W. Rueckman, Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe, Major Arthur S. Conklin, Capt. Francis N. Cooke (as major), John W. Gulick (as major), Capt. Louis S. Chappelaar (staff adjutant), Capt. Graham Parker (staff quartermaster), and 1st Lieut. Lucian D. Booth (as captain, staff commissary).

The 4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., will concentrate at Laredo, Texas, and the 5th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., will concentrate at Del Rio, Texas.

Upon arrival in the Del Rio District of the 3d Battalion, 5th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., Cos. E and H and the 3d Battalion, 19th Infantry, will stand relieved from further duty in that district and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 11, S.D.)

INFANTRY.**3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.**

Leave twenty days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. John H. Hughes, 3d Inf. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Leave from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Louis A. Merrill, Jr., 3d Inf. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. Gouverneur V. Packer, 3d Inf., to remain on duty in connection with camps of instruction for Militia in the Eastern Department until Aug. 31. (Aug. 8, War D.)

First Sergt. David Sulway, Co. E, 3d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Eagle Pass, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Aug. 5, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 169, War D., July 21, 1916, as relates to Capt. Willey Howell, 4th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. George B. Sharon, Q.M.C., 4th Inf., assigned to duty as Q.M., U.S. troops, Brownsville, Texas, relieving Capt. Alfred Aloe, Q.M.C., who will report to commanding general, Brownsville District, at that place, for duty as acting district Q.M. on his staff. (July 11, S.D.)

Battalion Sergt. Major Michael Bass, 4th Inf., Fort Brown, Texas, is transferred to the 34th Infantry, El Paso, Texas, as of present grade, and will be sent to the latter place for duty. (July 3, S.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. _____

First Lieut. Walton Goodwin, Jr., 5th Inf., will report to board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the Cavalry. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Sumner Waite, 5th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton for appointment and duty as aid on his staff. Lieutenant Waite will accompany Brigadier General Morton to Douglas, Ariz. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Byrne, 5th Inf., will report to board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. William E. Larned, 5th Inf., will report in person to board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 8, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. BEACOM.

Second Lieut. William H. Simpson, 6th Inf., will report to Major George E. Stockle, 12th Cav., president of examining board at Columbus, N.M., for examination for transfer to Cavalry. (Aug. 3, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Second Lieut. John O.K. Taussig, 7th Inf., is transferred to the 34th Infantry and will join regiment. (Aug. 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 69, S.O. 174, July 27, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Campbell King, 7th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 8, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Second Lieut. William H. H. Morris, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas, is detailed to command Motor Truck Company No. 32, Laredo District. (July 3, S.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., now in New York city, to Plattsburg, N.Y., camp of instruction, for duty. (Aug. 1, E.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

The name of Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 12th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from proper commands, Aug. 4, and the name of Capt. William A. Castle, Inf., is removed therefrom, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. William H. Jones, Jr., 12th Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 8, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Leave one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, to 2d Lieut. Robert E. Jones, 13th Inf., upon relief from duty in Philippine Department. (Aug. 8, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

First Lieut. William S. Weeks, 15th Inf., is detailed as acting judge advocate, and will report to the commanding officer, U.S. troops in the Republic of China, for duty as acting judge advocate and for assignment as provost marshal and intelligence officer of that command. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lewis K. Underhill, 15th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 24, 1916, for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Cook Patrick Treacy, Co. G, 16th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Columbus, N.M., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 5, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

Par. 34, S.O. 139, June 15, 1916, War D., relating to Col. Charles R. Noyes, 17th Inf., is revoked. Colonel Noyes will join his regiment. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Leave from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1 to 2d Lieut. Vernon E. Prichard, 17th Inf. (Aug. 4, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Sick leave ten days to Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 19th Inf. (Aug. 2, E.D.)

The name of Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 19th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Aug. 5, 1916, and the name of Capt. Ralph McCoy, Inf., is removed therefrom, Aug. 4, 1916. Captain McCoy is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia upon the expiration of the leave granted him. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Martin F. Scanlon, 19th Inf., will report to examining board at Douglas, Ariz., for examination for transfer to the Cavalry. (Aug. 3, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON, JR.

Col. John C. F. Tillson, 22d Inf., to join his regiment. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

Second Lieut. E. Herbert Marshburn, 22d Inf., from duty at the camp of instruction, Plattsburg, N.Y., to proper station. (Aug. 1, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Vernon G. Olamith, 23d Inf., to Alcatraz, Cal., Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 23d Inf., El Paso, Texas, is detailed as an acting Q.M., and will proceed at once to Deming, N.M., for duty as Q.M. (July 15, S.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. L. WINN.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Sidney H. Foster, 24th Inf., of his commission is accepted, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Band Leader Kenney Smith, 24th Inf., placed upon the retired list at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1916, and to home. (Aug. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 180, Aug. 3, 1916, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Charles C. Ballou, 24th Inf., is amended so as to direct that officer to repair to Washington via the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty at that post. (Aug. 8, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

So much of Par. 34, S.O. 171, War D., July 24, 1916, as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles A. Meals, 25th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Second Lieut. George W. Krapf, 26th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with view to examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps. (Aug. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Herman, Jr., 26th Inf., from duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del., Sept. 16, 1916, and to join regiment. (Aug. 9, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

Capt. Gideon H. Williams, 27th Inf., is detailed as major, Phil. Scouts, Aug. 16, vice Capt. Robert C. Davis, Inf., relieved, Aug. 15. Captain Davis will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. Robert E. Frith, 27th Inf., will proceed on first available transport to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Capt. Evert R. Wilson, 27th Inf., will report to board at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. Howard C. Davidson, 27th Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 4, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.**COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.**

Second Lieut. Carl F. McKinney, 28th Inf., will report to board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 7, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John R. Emory, Jr., 29th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry C. McLean, 29th Inf., to report to the Chief of Staff, Eastern Department Headquarters, on completion of his duties at the camp of instruction, Fort Terry, N.Y. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Second Lieut. Raymond O. Barton, 30th Inf., to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 24, 1916, for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., from duty with 30th Infantry, Eagle Pass, Texas, to Camp Wilson, San Antonio, for temporary duty with 16th Cavalry. (July 15, S.D.)

34TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. E. DENTLER.

Capt. Franklin T. Burt, 34th Inf., El Paso, Texas, is detailed to command Motor Truck Co. No. 20. (July 13 War D.)

36TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. PARMETER.

Capt. Marvin E. Malloy, 36th Inf., Brownsville, Texas, is detailed in command of Motor Truck Co. No. 58. (July 15, S.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Leon S. Roudiez, Inf., will report to commanding general, Eastern Department, for temporary duty in charge of Militia affairs of that department. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Arthur Johnson, Inf., from duty with Militia, Aug. 11, 1916. He is assigned to 36th Infantry, Aug. 12, 1916, and will join that regiment. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. James K. Parsons, Inf., U.S.A., relieved duty as mustering officer, Camp Glenn, Morehead City, N.C., to New York city for duty in connection with mustering in the Militia of New York. (July 26, E.D.)

Capt. John J. Miller, Inf., from duty at Toledo, Ohio, and from further duty on recruiting service. He is assigned to the 19th Infantry and will join company to which assigned. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. Norman F. Ramsey, Inf., is detailed major in Ordnance Department. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. Launcelot M. Purcell, Inf., recently promoted with rank from July 1, 1916, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Aug. 21, vice Capt. Arthur P. Watts, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 23, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The name of Capt. William A. Castle, Inf., is removed from list of officers detached from proper commands, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The name of Capt. Ralph McCoy, Inf., is removed from list of officers detached from proper commands, Aug. 1, 1916. He is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia upon the expiration of leave granted him. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Ralph McCoy, Inf. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. Royden E. Beebe, Inf., is detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, Aug. 16, 1916, vice Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Cav., relieved, Aug. 15, 1916. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Douglas J. Page, Inf., will report to examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the Cavalry arm. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Ellis, Inf., will report to examining board at Washington for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 3, War D.)

board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. Laurence M. Purcell, Inf., detailed in the Q.M.C. Aug. 24, 1916, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report in person not later than Aug. 22, 1916, for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. Arthur P. Watts, Q.M.C. (Aug. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, Inf., from further duty at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N.H., to join the 26th Infantry for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Franklin L. Whitney, Inf., from duty at the Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Capt. William N. Hughes, jr., Inf., from duty as inspector-instructor with National Guard of Tennessee, and to Washington, Militia Bureau, for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Frank M. Conklin, P.S., retired, to active duty and will report to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station and duty. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Capt. Edward Dworak, P.S., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 8, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board will be convened at Fort Riley, Kas., for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the Cavalry arm. Detail: Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., Major Charles D. Rhodes, Cav., Capt. Henry R. Richmond, 8th Cav., Capt. Frederick J. Herman, Q.M.C. (Cav.), and Capt. Ben Lear, jr., 8th Cav. (Aug. 2, War D.)

The board of officers consisting of Capt. William R. Smedberg, jr., 2d Cav., Major Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf., will reassemble at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 10, 1916, for the purpose of conducting test firings with various types of automatic machine rifles which will be presented to the board by the commanding officer of the Springfield Armory, the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, and the Savage Arms Company. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Boards of officers of Medical Reserve Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Aug. 14, 1916, at the places named for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army:

Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La.—First Lieuts. Rudolph Matas and Isadore Dyer.

The University Hospital, 3400 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.—First Lieut. Elijah H. Siter.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.—First Lieuts. Frederick A. Washburn and Elliott C. Cutler. (Aug. 4, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination of officers for transfer to the Cavalry arm. Detail for board: Major Jesse McI. Carter, 12th Cav., Capt. Abraham G. Lott, 15th Cav., Charles C. Farmer, jr., James D. Tilford and William R. Taylor, 12th Cav. (Aug. 4, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of the Chief of Staff, Eastern Department, the inspector, Eastern Department, and the engineer officer, Eastern Department, is appointed to meet as soon as practicable after Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year for the purpose of determining whether officers reported by the department engineer officer as having been engaged on progressive military map work are exempt from examination in military topography. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet Aug. 14, 1916, at the places designated for preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

Washington, D.C., Lieut. Col. Charles C. McCulloch, M.C.

Fort Jay, N.Y., Col. Charles Richard, M.C.

Fort Logan, Colo., Capt. John A. Burket, M.C.

Fort Monroe, Va., 1st Lieut. Rhoderic W. Browne, M.R.C.

Ancon, Canal Zone, Lieut. Col. George D. Deshon, M.C.

Fort McPherson, Ga., 1st Lieut. Willis B. Jones, M.R.C.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Capt. Henry F. Pipes and Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, Capt. Adam E. Schlanser and Capt. Harry R. Beery, M.C.

General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C.

Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, Capt. Edward M. Welles, jr., and Capt. Robert M. Culler, M.C.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Capt. Edgar King, M.C., 1st Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Langworthy, M.R.C.

Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Lieut. Col. Merritt W. Ireland, Major Raymond F. Metcalfe and Capt. James D. Fife, M.C.

Fort Flagler, Wash., 1st Lieut. John W. Edwards, M.R.C.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., 1st Lieut. Francis O. Vicars, M.R.C.

Headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., Col. William Stephenson, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Stanton, M.R.C. (Aug. 2, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave one month, about Aug. 11, 1916, to Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. Macdonald, retired. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Edgar W. Howe, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as assistant mustering officer and will report at once to Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, Inf., senior assistant mustering officer, New York city. (Aug. 4, E.D.)

Major John P. Ryan, retired, being relieved from further treatment in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will return to Monterey, Cal., for duty at the camp of instruction. (July 27, Western D.)

Major George L. Scott, retired, to active duty at Fort McDowell, Cal. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Major John Stafford, retired, from temporary duty as Federal disbursing officer for the state of Louisiana, and will close out his accountability in connection therewith. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. George L. Converse, retired, upon own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1916. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. Josiah C. Minus, retired, to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, to active duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., relieving Major Louis F. Garrard, jr., Q.M.C., who will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty, relieving Capt. George R. Armstrong, retired. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Capt. George R. Armstrong, retired, to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Capt. Lewis D. Greene, retired, from temporary duty in Militia Bureau, and resume duties at the Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va. (Aug. 9, War D.)

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

The following transfers at the request of officers concerned are announced: Second Lieut. Frederick G. Dillman from the Infantry arm (3d Infantry) to the Coast Artillery Corps, on July 12, 1916, with rank from June 12, 1913; 2d Lieut. Samuel J. Heidner from Coast Artillery Corps to Infantry arm, on July 12, 1916, with rank from June 12, 1913. Lieutenant Dillman will report to C.O., Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery at Del Rio, Texas, for duty; Lieutenant Heidner will report to C.O. of 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry, Calexico, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR TRANSFER.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for transfer to the Cavalry arm: First Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harrison Herman, Inf. (Aug. 2, War D.)

The following officers will report to board at Washington for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery: Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C., Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., and Adolphe H. Huguet, 5th Inf. (Aug. 4, War D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Capt. James S. Parker and Varian D. Dixon, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Meals, 25th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, to duty in connection with the camps of instruction. (July 31, Western D.)

Capt. James S. Parker and Varian D. Dixon, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Meals, 25th Inf., to Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty at the camp of instruction. (July 31, Western D.)

The following sergeant instructors at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, are relieved from further duty with Militia of Iowa and will be sent to camp of instruction, Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty: Sergeants Edward J. Cox, Battery B, 3d Field Art., Roy Norris, Battery D, 3d Field Art., and Jerry Havranek, Battery B, 6th Field Art. (Aug. 5, War D.)

DETAILED TO SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sill, Okla., and report not later than Sept. 20, 1916, for duty as instructors at the School of Musketry: Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, 12th Inf., William A. Kent, 4th Inf., and Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf., 1st Lieuts. Channing E. Delaplaine, 11th Inf., John F. Clapham, 19th Inf., Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf., Converse R. Lewis, 23d Inf., and Frank Keller, 6th Cav. (Aug. 5, War D.)

DETAILED TO ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College and will report about Sept. 15, 1916, for duty accordingly: Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.C., Lieut. Col. Edward F. McGlathlin, jr., 5th Field Art., Herbert Deakne, C.E., Charles C. Ballou, 24th Inf., and Thomas B. Lamoreux, C.A.C., Majors Charles B. Hagadorn, 5th Inf., Michael J. Lenihan, 2d Inf., Robert Alexander, 17th Inf., Stephen H. Elliott, Cav., Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., Edmund L. Butts, 12th Inf., James A. Woodruff, C.E., Harry G. Bishop, 5th Field Art., James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., Paul B. Harbord, 1st Cav., Isaac Edwin, 3d Inf., Capt. Paul B. Malone, 30th Inf., Claude B. Sweeney, 1st Cav., John E. Stephens, 3d Field Art., Ernest D. Scott, Field Art., Edgar T. Collins, 10th Inf., Edward L. King, 2d Cav., and James F. Howell, C.A.C. (Aug. 3, War D.)

DETAILED TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report about Aug. 24, 1916, for duty: Second Lieuts. Edwin F. Harding, 14th Inf., and Charles A. King, jr., 26th Inf. (Aug. 4, War D.)

DETAILED TO ARMY STAFF COLLEGE.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army Staff College and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report not later than Sept. 15, 1916: Major Warren T. Hannum, Capt. De Witt C. Jones, Edmund L. Daley, Lewis H. Watkins, C.E., Robert C. Foy, 3d Cav., James S. Parker, 4th Cav., Joseph R. McAndrews, 6th Cav., John M. Morgan, 12th Cav., Christian A. Bach, 14th Cav., and Officers Hope, C.A.C., Major Melville S. Jarvis, 3d Inf., Capt. Frank G. Bolles, 3d Inf., Major William D. Davis, 5th Inf., Major William J. Lutz, 9th Inf., Capt. Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf., Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf., Sherman A. White, 12th Inf., Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., Charles M. Bundel, 16th Inf., and Rufus E. Longan, 25th Inf. (Aug. 7, War D.)

DETAILED TO MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to enter the Mounted Service School, to take the second year course, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report on Sept. 25, 1916: First Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 1st Cav., Capt. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav., 1st Lieut. Edwin V. Sumner, jr., 2d Cav., Capt. Philip W. Corbuser, 3d Cav., Capt. Walter J. Scott, 6th Cav., 1st Lieuts. James A. Mars, 6th Cav., Arthur E. Wilbourn, 12th Cav., Joe R. Brabson, 3d Field Art., and Philip W. Booker, 5th Field Art., and 2d Lieut. Karl C. Greenwald, 5th Field Art. (Aug. 7, War D.)

DETAILED TO ARMY SCHOOL OF LINE.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report not later than Sept. 15, 1916: Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 1st Cav., George T. Bowman, 6th Cav., Charles H. Boice, 7th Cav., John A. Wagner, 8th Cav., Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav., Frederick G. Turner, 13th Cav., Edward C. Wells, 14th Cav., Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Field Art., Charles M. Bunker, 2d Field Art., William E. Dunn, Field Art., Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., John Randolph, 2d Inf., John J. Burleigh, Inf., Lawrence P. Butler, 4th Inf., Wilford Twyman, Inf., Pearl M. Shaffer, 6th Inf., Lochlin W. Caffey, 7th Inf., Charles A. Lewis, Inf., and William J. O'Loughlin, Inf., Major Samuel V. Ham, 12th Inf., Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., Major Edward C. Carey, 16th Inf., Capt. John W. Wright, 17th Inf., Russell C. Hand, 18th Inf., Lawrence B. Simonds, 20th Inf., Robert S. Knox, 21st Inf., Sylvester Bonnaffon, 3d, 22d Inf., William S. Sinclair, 23d Inf., Girard Sturtevant, 24th Inf., Walter S. McBroom, 28th Inf., Loren C. Grieves, Inf., and Oscar K. Tolley, Inf. (Aug. 7, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS TO VETERINARY CORPS.

The following veterinarians will report by letter to Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., president of the board appointed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination with a view to determining their fitness for appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Army: William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., Frederick Foster, 7th Field Art., Charles D. McDermott, 10th Cav., Alexander McDonald, 11th Cav., Daniel Le May, 4th Field Art., Coleman Nockolds, 1st Cav., Samuel Glasson, jr., 7th Cav., Ray J. Stancliff, 8th Cav., Walter R. Grutzman, 8th Cav., Jules H. Uri, 6th Cav., Joseph R. Jefferies, 13th Cav., Harry F. Steele, 14th Cav., Henry W. Peter, 14th Cav., William P. Hill, 6th Field Art., Robert Vans Agnew, 5th Cav., Charles H. Jewell, 4th Cav., Lester E. Willyoung, 11th Cav., Walter Fraser, 13th Cav., Fred B. Gage, 2d Field Art., John H. Gould, 2d Field Art., William A. Sproule, 4th Field Art., Burt English, 2d Cav., Walter R. Pick, 4th Cav., Andrew E. Donovan, attached to 12th Cav., George A. Hanvey, jr., 6th Cav., Robert J. Foster, 9th Cav., Robert C. Musser, 15th Cav., Wilfred J. Stokes, 1st Field Art., Aquila Mitchell, 3d Field Art., Herbert S. Williams, 5th Field Art., Alfred L. Mason, attached to 6th Field Artillery, Thomas H. Edwards, 15th Cav., Burton A. Seeley, 5th Cav., William C. Van Alstyne, 10th Cav., Ralph M. Buffington, 1st Cav., Daniel B. Leininger, 7th Cav., George H. Koon, 12th Cav., James R. Haynes, 1st Field Art., Richard H. Power, 5th Field Art., Henry L. Sommer, 9th Cav., W. G. Turner, Eugene J. Cramer, Thomas P. Shanahan, Sherman L. Teeple, Ingild Hansen, Lloyd E. Case, William J. Lawler, Charles E. Channing, Albert W. Austin, Samuel H. Saul, William J. Muldown, Allen E. Cherry and George W. Brower, Q.M.C. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Vets. Olaf Schwarzkopf, 1st Cav., and Gerald E. Griffin, 3d Field Art., will report to board at Fort Bliss, Texas, with a view to appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Army. (Aug. 9, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR FIELD ARTILLERY TRANSFER.

The following officers will report in person to board at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery: Capt. Donald C. McDonald, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Jason McV. Austin, C.A.C., 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. William J. McCoughey, 13th Inf., 1st Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John M. McDowell, 8th Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO 1ST AERO SQUADRON.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., and will proceed to Columbus, N.M., 1st Aero Squadron, for duty: Second Lieuts. Leo G. Heffernan, 5th Cav., George H. Brett, 2d Cav., George E. A. Reinburg, 7th Cav., John C. McDonnell, 11th Cav., John W. Butts, 3d Cav., and Sheldon H. Wheeler, 25th Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

DETAILED TO AVIATION DUTY.

Capt. Frank P. Lahm (Cav.) and Benjamin D. Foulis (Inf.), aviation officers, S.C., are detailed in the Aviation Section of Signal Corps, and rated as junior military aviators with the rank of major. (Aug. 9, War D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard from the United States service were accepted by the War Department on Aug. 4, 1916:

Second Lieut. John A. Heck, 2d Inf., Missouri N.G.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Irving, 8th Inf., Pennsylvania N.G.; Capt. Herbert T. Hames, M.C., South Carolina N.G.; Chaplain Hugh Leith, 2d Inf., Kentucky N.G.; Capt. Logan N. Rock, 2d Inf.,

Kentucky N.G.; 1st Lieut. Philip P. Taylor, 1st Inf., Kentucky N.G.; Major Francis T. Ridley, M.C., West Virginia N.G.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Deming, 2d Inf., California N.G.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Ledlie, 2d Infantry, N.G.N.Y.

First Lieut. Robert M. Moore, 2d Illinois Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed in command of Motor Truck Co. No. 48 for duty. (July 14, S.D.)

First Lieut. James A. Sanders, 3d Illinois Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to command Motor Truck Co. No. 60. (July 17, S.D.)

Second Lieut. John O. Shannon, 2d Inf., Alabama N.G., found physically disqualified for military service, is discharged the service of the U.S. July 21, 1916. (July 26, E.D.)

Capt. John D. Lee, 1st Inf., Alabama N.G., found physically disqualified for military service, is discharged the service of the U.S. July 27, 1916. (July 26, E.D.)

Capt. Raymond T. Moniz, Q.M.C., N.G.N.Y., now in United States service at camp, Green Haven, N.Y., will proceed to State Camp Grounds near Peekskill, N.Y., for the purpose of receiving and issuing equipment to be furnished to supply train, ammunition train and pack train, 6th Division, New York N.G., in process of organization at that point. (July 26, E.D.)

Capt. William Douglas, 1st Battalion, Field Art., Georgia N.G., having been found physically disqualified for military service, is discharged the service of United States, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, E.D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Walter E. Baotlett, 1st Inf., Wyoming N.G., is accepted, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. Jesse G. Tucker, 5th Inf., Georgia N.G., is accepted, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. Jesse O. Parker, 33d Inf., Michigan N.G., is accepted, Aug. 3, 1916. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The resignation of Major Leon F. Leburg, M.C., N.G.N.Y., is accepted, Aug. 4, 1916. (Aug. 4, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. W. L. Fay, 2d Inf., Maine N.G., is accepted, Aug. 4, 1916. (Aug. 4, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. James F. White, 2d Inf., North Carolina N.G., is accepted, Aug. 4, 1916. (Aug. 4, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Sam J. Cockrell, 2d Inf., Kentucky N.G., is accepted, Aug. 5, 1916. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. John T. Cushing, 1st Inf., Vermont N.G., is accepted, Aug. 5, 1916. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Sick leave one month to 2d Lieut. Harlan J. Cordwell, 1st Inf., New Hampshire N.G. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. M. R. Chapin, 1st Inf., New Mexico N.G., is accepted, Aug. 7, 1916. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. C. E. Elmore, 3d Inf., North Carolina N.G., is accepted, Aug. 7, 1916. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. Willis E. Chapman, M.C., Michigan N.G., is accepted, Aug. 7, 1916. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert O. Brown, M.C., Illinois N.G., a patient in the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, is honorably discharged the service of United States, by reason of physical disqualification, not in line of duty. (July 11, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles F. Dawson, 2d Illinois Inf., a patient in Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is honorably discharged the service of United States, by reason of physical disqualification, not in line of duty. (July 12, S.D.)

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard were accepted by the President on Aug. 8: First Lieuts. Nathan C. Bucknam, 2d Inf., Maine; Clarence A. Baldwin, 3d Inf., Indiana, and August von Kleist, 7th Inf., New York. (Aug. 8, War D.)

The following resignations of National Guard officers were accepted by the President on Aug. 9: 2d Lieut. John D. Hoyt, 10th Field Art., Conn. N.G.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Baird, M.C., Michigan N.G.; Capt. Norton M. Bilbo, 1st Inf., La. N.G.; and Capt. Arthur C. Jenvey, 5th Inf., Cal. N.G. (Aug. 9, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Logan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 4	12
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 13	13
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	12
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4	11
Sherman	March 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	April 2	13
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 3	12
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2	12
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 3	13

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	23
Sherman	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	23
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Sheridan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 4	Mar. 12	22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	April 4	April 12	23
Sherman	April 15	April 20	May 4	May 12	24
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	22
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	23
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFFORD—Left Manila, P.I., July 2 for Newport News, Va.; left Honolulu Aug. 4.

CROOK—Left Seattle, Wash., Aug. 5 for Anchorage, Alaska.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., July 17 for Seattle, Wash.; left Milwaukee, Japan, July 24.

KILPATRICK—Left Cristobal, Canal Zone, Aug. 4, for New York.

LOGAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5 for Manila, P.I.

LISCUM—At Manila.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SHERIDAN—At Manila, P.I.

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY
KING & KING
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
 728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

F.W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
 NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
 AND IMPORTERS
 542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK

TROOPS ON THE BORDER AND IN MEXICO:
 Should obtain a supply of our data envelopes for filing of descriptive lists, etc. Prompt Service and Reasonable Prices to any point where the mails go.
 THE EAGLE PRESS, Service Printers and Engravers, Portland, Me.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION

The second edition of Examination Questions and Answers for Promotion by Lieut. Comdr. A. St. Clair Smith and O. W. Fowler, U.S.N., are now ready for distribution. Only 100 sets in this edition and while they last can be obtained from the undersigned, price \$5.00, postpaid.

HARRY PRICE, Annapolis, Maryland.

RETIRED P.N.C.S. OFFICER, middle-aged, recommended, desires employment; Soldier's Home, School, P. Exchange, Militia; California only. Address "Cherchez," c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: RETIRED COMMISSARY SERGEANT to take charge mess hall at Military School in South; must have good common school education; month to six weeks' vacation. Salary, \$800. Address Box 10, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY desires transfer with **FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY.** Has been 1st Lieut. about seven years. Transfer to take place after Army legislation has taken effect. Address A. X., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

FIREARMS AND ANTIQUES

Buy, sell, exchange all sorts old-time and modern Firearms. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Antiques, 22 East 34th St., New York.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 420 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps). Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

The question has been raised as to whether Section 125 of the Defense Act, for the protection of the uniform of the Army and Navy, is not being violated by the police of several of the large cities. This section sets forth that "it shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps or any distinctive part of such uniform or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the prescribed uniform." The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has rendered an opinion that a certain boat line is not authorized to adopt the insignia for designating the rank of its officers and men, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army has made a similar ruling with regard to a civilian military school. Yet the uniform of the police of a great many of the cities more nearly approaches that of the Army than does that of either of these institutions. The uniform of the police force of Washington, D.C., it is claimed, is the most notable case in point.

With the appropriation carried by this year's bill, bomb throwing will become one of the features of U.S. Army training. Ten thousand hand grenades have already been shipped to the border, and the Ordnance Department is getting ready to send grenades to the troops on the Canal Zone, Hawaii and the Philippines. While it required the European war to secure adequate appropriations for grenades, experiments have been conducted by the Army with this type of munitions for ten or twelve years. Two types of grenades were developed long before the European war by Col. Edwin B. Babbett, of the Ordnance Department. It has been decided to issue two kinds of explosives and illuminating grenades. One will be a hand grenade, which will be hurled something after the manner of the old sling shot. The other is to be fired from the end of a rifle. This type of bomb is attached to a rod which slips into the gun. With a blank cartridge the bomb can be thrown about 240 yards. The grenade is a cast iron ball containing about a pound and a half of high explosives. The illuminating bomb is handled in the same manner as the explosive grenade. When fired in the air it explodes, releasing a silk parachute, from which is sus-

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
 Philadelphia

MAKERS OF
 High-Grade Uniforms and
 Accoutrements for Officers
 of the Army, Navy and
 Marine Corps.

Catalogs on Request

NEW YORK
 844 Marbridge Bldg.,
 Broadway at Herald Sq.

WASHINGTON
 734 15th St., N.W.

ANNAPOLIS
 82 Maryland Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY
 Garden Pier



Columbian Preparatory School (SCHADMANN'S)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY
 FOR CANDIDATES FOR

West Point and Annapolis

ALL of the successful candidates in the recent West Point competitive examination for presidential appointments were prepared at this school.

GEO. B. SCHADMANN, A. M., Washington, D. C.

West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co.

309 Broadway, New York City
 Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations. Save time, labor and tutors' fees.

PREPARE FOR West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieutenant Army, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts, Cadet Coast Guard, Assistant Paymaster (Navy), Sergeants, all grades.

EXAMINATIONS

We instruct by correspondence or in class. Write for catalog B.

MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

pend a brilliant light which illuminates the terrain for a distance of a half a mile. They are found to be very useful in guarding against night attacks. All the troops along the border will be supplied with them and they will be used in night operations.

There are vacancies in the U.S. Army for twenty-two additional medical officers. To obtain them an examination will be held on Aug. 14 at military stations throughout the country by boards of Army medical officers, the personnel of which is noted under our Army head in this issue. The increase of the minimum age of candidates for the Army Medical Corps to thirty-two years will assist materially in filling the corps. It is stated that fifteen graduates of medical schools who are now candidates for the corps will be made eligible by the change in the age limit. Most of these will take the examination on Aug. 14. A number of them, it is stated, have already taken the examination.

Six thousand business men enrolled at the training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y., completed their tour of duty on Aug. 8 and started for their homes. General Wood spoke in the highest terms of the efficiency of the citizen regiments in camp, saying that in his opinion and the opinion of the officers with the command they are the most efficient regiments the training camps have produced, due in a large measure to the fact that many of the men have been members of former camps. About 250 members of the camp have signified their intention of taking the examination to be held at all the Army posts Aug. 21 to fill the 1,500 vacancies which now exist in the rank of second lieutenant in the Regular Army. Twenty-one of these men have already made formal application for the examination to be held at Plattsburg Barracks. Some 3,500 business and professional men arrived at Plattsburg Aug. 10 to take up a course of training.

The Senate paragraph in the Army Appropriation bill which would have so amended the National Defense Act as to raise the age of enlistment without consent of parents to twenty-one years was defeated, and the entrance age without parental consent thus remains at eighteen years as fixed by the Act of June 3, 1916.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1865. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

NAVAL PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

The selection proviso carried by this year's Naval Appropriation bill is only the beginning of what the Secretary of the Navy expects to secure in next year's legislative program for the Navy. Mr. Daniels, when informed that Congress had provided for promotion by selection to the upper grades of the line, expressed regret that it did not include the staff corps and the Marine Corps. The more consideration that Secretary Daniels gives to the subject the more he is convinced that selection is absolutely necessary to the highest state of efficiency in the Navy. He believes that it can be properly safeguarded and that it will prove an incentive to a higher endeavor on the part of officers in the Navy. "I have no sympathy," said the Secretary, "with the claim that political or social influence will seriously interfere with the advancement of the more efficient officers under the system proposed in the bill. I would not think of interfering with the recommendations of the board and do not believe any other Secretary would do so. Further than that, I believe that Navy officers will deal justly with their juniors. No business concern employs the seniority system in promotion and it now prevails in very few navies in the world. Promotion by selection is a distinct evidence of progress in naval legislation." In line with the legislation for selection the Secretary of the Navy has directed the officers on duty at the Navy Department to prepare a new system of examination for officers below the grade of lieutenant commander. This examination will set a higher and more practical standard of fitness for promotion. The examination will deal with practical subjects, which will make it necessary for an officer to demonstrate his fitness for a higher command before he is promoted. In the opinion of the Secretary, the present examinations are perfunctory in their character and are of very little value in determining the efficiency of an officer.

Rear Admiral Blue, who has been relieved as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation without waiting for his successor's confirmation by the Senate, has been called upon during his term of office to assist in formulating the largest naval program ever enacted by Congress. He was entrusted by the Secretary of the Navy with the details of formulating the Administration's program, and he did the work so much to the satisfaction of the Secretary that Mr. Daniels insisted upon his remaining on duty at the Navy Department until the Naval Appropriation bill was passed. Admiral Blue has been a staunch advocate of promotion by selection, and it is largely through his untiring efforts that this has been incorporated in the Naval Appropriation bill. While he has been on duty at the Navy Department advocating selection Admiral Blue has been handicapping himself, as at present he has not sufficient sea service to be eligible for promotion under the system provided in the bill. In the heat of the discussion over the merits of the new system one of the opponents of selection suggested to Admiral Blue that the new system might prevent his promotion. Admiral Blue declared with considerable emphasis that if he knew that selection would block his promotion he would still advocate it. "In my opinion," said Admiral Blue, "selection will do more to increase the efficiency of the Navy than any other law that has been proposed. If I am in any way responsible for its adoption it will be the proudest achievement of my life." Although the Secretary of the Navy would have preferred to select an officer of higher rank than Commander Palmer, who, as noted on page 1607, is to succeed Admiral Blue, he could not find one who held views on matters of administration which were more thoroughly in accord with his own. Ever since Secretary Daniels has been at the head of the Department his attention has been attracted by the brilliant work of Commander Palmer. Commander Palmer was aid to the President and Secretary when Secretary Daniels came into office. The Secretary was willing to have him continue in the Department at the time if it had not been necessary for Commander Palmer to go to sea. He has many friends in Washington, who will rejoice at his return to duty at the Department.

By Sept. 1 the Navy Department will be in the market for four battleships and the rest of the building program carried by the Naval Appropriation bill, with the exception of the four battle cruisers. The Administration is so positive that a program of four battleships and four battle cruisers will pass the House that it is now making preparations to ask for bids for this program. Under an agreement which Chairman Padgett had with the House it was necessary for the House conferees to report a disagreement on the building program. This is a mere formality, as the House conferees would have been willing to agree to the Senate building pro-

gram, and it is understood that Chairman Padgett will make a motion to recede on the building program when the bill comes up in the House on Aug. 15. All the House conferees, it is stated, will support the Senate bill, and the advocates of an adequate Navy state positively that there will be a majority of votes in the House for four battleships and four battle cruisers.

MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL.

With the legislation included in the Naval Appropriation bill, the Marine Corps will become in many respects a model organization for the imitation of the Army and Navy. To begin with, the Marine Corps secures a single line for promotion, which has been the goal the Army has been driving at for years. Its detail system under the new law will be superior to that of either the Army or the Navy. All causes for friction between the staff and the line in the Marine Corps are removed by the new legislation. This desirable result has been accomplished largely through the tireless efforts of Col. John A. Lejeune, who was assigned by Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of Marine Corps, to the work of preparing the recommendations of the corps. He could not, however, have made much progress if he had not had the loyal support of the entire corps. The esprit de corps of the marines in co-operating with those in charge of the legislation was highly commendable and made the way clear to bring about the much desired results.

Under the bill the chiefs of the staff departments of the Marine Corps become brigadier generals. It is generally assumed that Col. C. H. Lauchheimer will be nominated to be brigadier general, adjutant and inspector; Col. C. L. McCawley as brigadier general, quartermaster; and Col. George Richards as brigadier general, paymaster. The only permanent grade in the staff departments of the Marine Corps will be that of brigadier general. The other officers will simply be detailed to serve with the staff department. The bill fixes the number of officers in the staff department, but not the grades.

Aside from the brigadier generals at the head of the staff, there will be four brigadier generals in the line, and with a major general as commandant of the corps it will be a well balanced organization. Under the bill the lieutenant colonels down to and including Catlin will be promoted, the majors down to and including Marix, and the captains down to and including C. F. Williams. All the first lieutenants will be promoted to captain, and also the second lieutenants down to and including Roben. This will leave about 250 vacancies in the Marine Corps.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

Students of Mexican affairs are unable to see what the new joint commission for the settlement of border difficulties will be able to accomplish. Predictions are being made that it will be a repetition of the A B C conference at Nira, and a prominent diplomat facetiously remarked that after the commission completes its work another commission will have to be appointed to determine what it has accomplished. As to the personality of the joint commission, there is no question as to the high attainments and character of Justice Brandeis and Secretary Lane, but neither of these distinguished gentlemen has had any experience in dealing with Mexican affairs. The only peace commissioner so far who has ever been able to accomplish anything in Mexico for the United States has been Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff. General Scott speaks Spanish fluently and has an extensive acquaintance among the leaders throughout Mexico. The chiefs of the different factions have unlimited confidence in him, and as a consequence he was given an audience on account of his personal influence. There are a great many Americans who are as well acquainted with Mexicans as is General Scott and they might well have been appointed, even if they were not so prominent as Justice Brandeis and Secretary Lane.

So far as can be gleaned from the indefinite statements which have been given out from the State Department, there will be little before the commission except a proposition to withdraw the troops from Mexico. As an abstract proposition it is difficult to see by what right the American troops are kept in Mexico. General Pershing weeks ago abandoned his pursuit of Villa, and it seems hardly necessary to use an army to capture a single man.

Political advantage is being taken of the situation by Congressmen who are asking why General Pershing's army is in Mexico. They are charging that the joint commission has been appointed to frame up an excuse for withdrawing the troops. Representative Campbell, of Kansas, in a recent speech charged that an attempt was being made to shift on to the shoulders of General Funston the responsibility for withdrawing the troops from Mexico. He claims that through military channels the question was asked of General Funston whether the troops have accomplished their mission. It was argued by Mr. Campbell that if General Funston had answered in the affirmative it would appear that the Army was moved back to the border at the request of General Funston. According to Mr. Campbell, General Funston very skillfully avoided assumption of this responsibility. Mr. Campbell exclaimed: "Fred Funston is too wise to be caught in such a trap. Neither General Funston nor the Army is

responsible for the punitive expedition, and none of its officers is willing to rush into the breach.

THE MACHINE GUN TANGLE.

We are informed from Washington that the test of machine guns in competition with the Lewis gun, which was to have taken place at Springfield Arsenal, Aug. 10, has been postponed. The Savage Arms Company, we are informed, declined the invitation of the Ordnance Department to have a representative present at the proposed trial, as the Lewis gun sold to the United States was for emergency use only and was not built for Army service, whereas the manufacturers of the guns to be tested in competition with the Lewis gun had an opportunity to put in an arm especially prepared for the test.

But of what value is an arsenal test for these guns at the present time? As they are all being tried out on the field of battle in Europe it certainly should be possible to ascertain the character of the service they are rendering without such a test. An arsenal test might be required for a new weapon, and in time of peace, but there does not appear to be any occasion for it under existing circumstances. There are four machine guns now being subjected to the sharp experiences of battle, and sufficient is known as to the results of that trial to determine their relative value to us. These guns are the Benét-Mercier, the Vickers-Maxim, the Colts and the Lewis. Samples of these different guns should be put into the hands of a board of Army officers whose knowledge of machine guns comes to them through actual experience with these weapons, and who are of the class who would have the direction of machine guns in the field.

Previous to entering upon tests of relative merits the board should determine what is expected or desired in a machine gun, having in view the following points: Dependability, simplicity, mobility, economic superiority and the tests of the gun in actual experience. Dependability of action under adverse conditions of climate, temperature and trying weather; simplicity of manufacture in so far as concerns fewest number of moving parts, positive ammunition feed, quickness of getting into action, etc., in actual warfare; mobility of gun under all geographic conditions in the United States and possessions in actual warfare; economic superiority in number of men to serve gun, amount of time and materials necessary for either minor repair or complete rehabilitation in connection with lightest marching order in actual warfare, taking into consideration first cost and probable maintenance and repair costs; the experience encountered in all machine guns of the belligerent nations abroad during the last two years (the War Department is in possession of reports of this nature.)

With these points settled upon in advance a board could proceed with the field tests, with intelligence and with some hope that careful observation would result in the selection of a gun or guns that could be depended upon under any conditions that may be met with in the ordinary course of warfare. What we are interested in are field tests under conditions that approximate actual warfare, not arsenal tests under the control of the Ordnance Department, which always have been and always will be subject to criticism by the parties in interest.

Congress has just appropriated \$12,000,000 for machine guns, and undoubtedly this amount will be contracted for during the next few months. When this purchase has been made it is logical to suppose that the United States will not be in the market for many years to come; hence the greatest care and the most impartial investigation should be devoted to the selection of the gun or guns that will be so important a factor in the public defense. The reason why no machine guns have been manufactured in the last three years, Representative Hay, of Virginia, told Congress during the debate on the Army bill, is that the annual appropriation of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 for this purpose has been turned into the Treasury by the Chief of Ordnance because he has not been able to select a satisfactory type of gun. "Then the shortage in the reserve is not because Congress has refused to appropriate the money, but because the War Department itself has declined to expend the money which has been appropriated?" said Representative Mann, of Illinois. "That is exactly true," replied Mr. Hay. Mr. Mann: "We have done very well in appropriating the money, and I think we ought to appropriate still more; but I am quite sure that the War Department ought to get a hustle on itself." Mr. Hay: "I think so." Mr. Mann: "And speed up some, and find some gun that it is willing to have constructed and put in reserve."

After long continued arguments pro and con the Secretary has decided to arm the new battleships with eight 16-inch guns. Under the program of this session the Navy will then have a division of the most powerfully armed battleships in the world. It is understood that the Secretary was influenced in his decision in favor of 16-inch guns by recent reports that have been received from the European war and from the large navy Powers. According to reliable information, the new dreadnoughts that are being laid down will be armed with larger guns. Improvements will also be made in the new torpedoboat destroyers, gunboats, submarines and other classes of ships. Greater speed and better seagoing qualities are to be a feature in the construction of the destroyers. This type of craft has proved of immense value to the British navy and have been able to keep at sea in all

weather. The American destroyers are to have increased gun power and a formidable torpedo outfit. It has not yet been decided whether the battle cruisers will be armed with 14-inch or 16-inch guns. Plans for the battleships will be completed by the time the bill is passed. The Secretary is very anxious to advertise for the new battleships at the earliest possible date, and it is expected that bids will be asked for within a week after the bill has passed. There will be some delay in advertising for the battle cruisers as this is entirely a new type of ship.

The provision of the Army Appropriation bill which puts into effect practically the same system of detail for the Quartermaster Corps that has been applied to the Ordnance Department shows a drift of sentiment in Congress against the "Manchu" law. Up to last year there was general complaints from Congress because officers were permitted to serve so long away from troops. The War Department had adopted a "Manchu" policy which was enforced in a manner to lessen the expenses of maintaining the Army and at the same time not interfere with its efficiency. But this was not sufficient for Congress, and a detached service law was passed which was inflexible and frequently interfered with efficient administration. Now Congress has reversed its policy and practically repealed the "Manchu" law until 1917, so far as applies to the details for the Quartermaster Corps. Up to the grade of major, officers serving with the Quartermaster Corps are required to serve only one year between details. Above that grade they can be redetailed without any intervening service with the troops.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., sailed for Panama on the Ancon which left Norfolk Aug. 10. Although no satisfactory explanation has yet been given out either from the White House or the War Department, it is generally understood that the date of the retirement of General Goethals has been indefinitely postponed. In some quarters it is believed that he will continue as governor of the Canal Zone for a year. The suggestion has been made that General Goethals will be kept in the office of governor of the Zone to straighten out the relations between this Government and the Republic of Panama. It is admitted at the State Department that Panama has not kept its "gentleman's agreement" with the United States in regard to a recent bond issue and other finances, and it is reported that General Goethals will represent the State Department as well as the War Department in conducting negotiations with Panama. In the meantime the proposition for creating a department of the Army on the Canal Zone will be held up until General Goethals's retirement.

Despite the efforts of the War Department and of Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, there is now only one National Guard division on the border that is practically complete. This is the 6th or New York Division, which needs only the division supply train to complete it. Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the Pennsylvania or 7th Division, and, as noted elsewhere, the 2d Pennsylvania Infantry has been transformed into Field Artillery and the 13th Infantry has been called out to fill this vacancy in the 7th Division. It is understood that the effort to organize the New England troops as a 5th Division has been abandoned. The same policy is to be pursued with regard to the troops of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, which were to compose the 8th Division.

The first hospital train, which will start from Chicago for the border in a few days, will probably become a permanent addition to the medical equipment of the Army. At least as long as the Regular troops are on the border it will be operated between the larger hospitals in the Southern Department and the west coast, Hot Springs and the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, D.C. Practically every feature of the equipment of a modern hospital will be in the ten cars which comprise the train. It will have electric fans, shower baths and all equipment for taking care of patients. Later one or two more trains may be equipped by the Medical Corps for service on the border. It is not thought that one train will be sufficient while the National Guard is stationed on the border.

In addition to the work begun this week by the Corps of Engineers in issuing letters of instruction for the formation of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, all of the departments and corps of the Army, it is understood, will shortly issue letters of the same character. Despite the great mass of work which has been placed on the shoulders of authorities at the War Department, preparations are being made to organize the various sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps as provided in the National Defense Act. The Chief of Staff now has under consideration the plans for creating an officers' training corps, which will shortly be made public.

Brig. Gen. James A. Parker, U.S.A., commanding the Brownsville district on the Texas border, issued an order on Aug. 9 attaching fifty-six second lieutenants in the National Guard regiments to Regular regiments. The lieutenants named are from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Virginia, North and South Dakota.

ARMY APPROPRIATION ACT.

Both houses of Congress having accepted the conference agreement on the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 16460), this measure was sent to the President on Aug. 10. The Senate agreed to the conference report without a roll call. In the House, on a rising vote, only nine members voted against the bill as perfected in conference. The amount carried by the act is the largest ever appropriated in an Army bill by the United States Congress. The total of appropriations in this act is \$267,596,530, as against about \$102,000,000 last year. When the conference report was adopted on a rising vote in the House on Aug. 9 nine members voted against it—Johnson, of Kentucky; Tamm and Buchanan, of Illinois; Tillman, of Arkansas; Huddleston, of Alabama; Bailey, of Pennsylvania; and Dies, of Texas, Democrats; London, of New York, Socialist; and Martin, of Louisiana, Progressive. Representative Mann reminded the House that it were better to spend several hundred millions now for preparedness than after war was declared. He went on:

"I would vote for the bill with even more pleasure if it carried more money. I have not yet changed my opinion as to the possible dangers of the future. I cannot see how either side to the controversy in Europe can voluntarily yield. I think the war will be prolonged and the longer it goes on the more determined each side is that it will not be overcome, the more each side will resort to various devices involving neutral nations. And when the time comes that one side or the other thinks it can foresee defeat that side will exert every power at its command to drag other nations into the war."

THE APPROPRIATIONS AND PROVISOS.

The figures of this year's appropriations appear in a separate article. Likewise, the revision of the Articles of War, which forms an important part of the Appropriation bill as adopted, will be found treated of on the same page, 1609.

Other matters of new legislation and authorizations of expenditures from the various sums appropriated are noted below:

From the "Army Contingencies" appropriation of \$50,000 the only personal services authorized to be paid for are those of translators.

Second lieutenants of Field Artillery may be assigned, for instruction, to Fort Sill.

Expenditures are authorized to be made in the Signal Service for motor-driven vehicles, professional and scientific books and maps for use in the office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Of the handsome appropriation of \$14,281,766 for the Signal Service, \$13,281,666 is to be used for aviation needs; \$900,000 of this latter sum for pay of officers and men of the Reserve Corps (Aviation Section) and \$50,000 for development of an aviation motor. Provisions are included for facilitation of settlement of accounts between bureaus and for making of contracts by the Chief Signal Officer. Purchase of land in San Diego county, Cal., for an aviation site is authorized; likewise the acceptance of donations of land for an aviation field and remount station and other purposes. The Secretary of War is directed to investigate the suitability of the various military reservations for aviation purposes, and should any of them be found not suitable and not available for aviation he is authorized, in his discretion to acquire, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, land necessary for aviation purposes, \$300,000 being appropriated therefor.

New items in this year's bill include pay for the National Guard and for the Reserve Corps of the Army (officers and men).

A recodification of the Military Laws of the U.S. is directed to be made and completed within two years and \$5,000 is appropriated for clerical hire and printing.

Authority is given to expend \$250,000 for tent floors and screens for the Army tents.

An appropriation of \$4,000,000 under head of "Waters and Sewers," available from June 18, 1916, authorizes expenditures for preparation of camp sites, including procurement of water, installation of water and sewer systems, construction of roads, and construction of temporary kitchens, mess shelters, latrines, bathhouses and storehouses for storage and safekeeping of supplies at mobilization camps in the several states for the forces called or drafted into service of U.S.

Hereafter accounting for Army supplies or property and fixing of responsibility therefor shall be according to regulations as may be prescribed by Secretary of War.

Purchase of additional land at Fort Sam Houston for supply depots and terminal facilities is authorized and \$750,000 is appropriated; of this sum \$110,000 is made available for providing temporary shelter for Infantry and Engineers in Canal Zone.

Of the "Roads and Walks" appropriation, \$6,000 may be used for repairing military road in front of east side of Arlington Cemetery; \$30,000 for construction of a road between Fort Winfield Scott and Fort Miley, Cal. Authority is given to grant revocable leases of certain land at the Presidio of San Francisco, one for a school site and the other to the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company.

Appropriations are made for target range sites at Vancouver and Fort Bliss and elsewhere and for artesian wells.

The Engineer School at Washington is to have a new trade school building; \$9,000 is appropriated. Authority is granted, under the school appropriation, for purchase, maintenance and repair and operation of not to exceed thirty-eight motor cycles.

Of the funds provided for ammunition, only one-half may be expended for purchase thereof; of the \$9,500,000 provided for ordnance stores and supplies, \$5,600,000 may be used for purchase. In war emergency orders not to exceed \$50,000 may be placed without advertising for competitive bids. For procurement of tools, gauges and special appliances for standardizing manufacture of arms and ammunition for the U.S. \$450,000 is set aside.

Citizen training in rifle shooting is provided for, with an appropriation of \$300,000, available until expended, and the President is authorized, in his discretion, to appoint, as director of civilian marksmanship, under direction of Secretary of War, an officer of the Army or of the Marine Corps.

For transportation of teams authorized by Secretary of War to participate in national matches \$60,000 is provided, to be proportioned among the several states, territories and D.C., according to distance from seat of government to place where the national matches are to be held. The governors of states or territories or

Board of Commissioners of D.C. may designate which team or teams shall attend from their respective states, territories or district.

The fund of \$2,000,000 made available for payment to dependents of soldiers is appropriated under the following provision:

The sum of \$2,000,000 is appropriated, to be expended under direction of Secretary of War, and under rules and regulations he may prescribe, for support of, at a cost of not more than \$50 per month, or so much of said amount as Secretary may deem necessary, and not more than such enlisted man has been contributing monthly to support of his family at time of being called or drafted into service of U.S. or during his enlistment period in Regular Army at time of such call or draft of Organized Militia or National Guard, the family of each enlisted man of Organized Militia or National Guard called or drafted into service of U.S. until his discharge from such service, and the family of each enlisted man of Regular Army until his discharge from active service therein or until discharge of Organized Militia or National Guard from such service if such enlisted man is at that time in active service in Regular Army, which family during term of service of such enlisted man has no other income except pay of such enlisted man, adequate for support of said family: Provided, That action of Secretary of War in all cases provided for in this paragraph shall be final, and no right to prosecute a suit in Court of Claims or in any other court of U.S. against Government of U.S. shall accrue to such enlisted man, or to any member of family of any such enlisted man, by virtue of passage of this act: And provided further, That this paragraph shall not apply to any such enlisted man who shall marry after July 15, 1916; and the word "family" shall include only wife, children, and dependent mothers.

AMENDING NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT.

In order to carry out the intention of Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act, relating to the "Detached Officers' List," the following is incorporated in the Appropriation bill:

Provided, That in applying Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, the President shall assign to officers of the Army such constructive dates of original commission, from which lengths of commissioned service shall be computed, as will preserve their rights to promotion in accordance with their relative order on the lineal list of their arms and continue in effect losses of files occasioned by sentences of court-martial or failures to pass required examinations for promotion, said constructive dates of original commission to be subject to change whenever a change thereof may be necessary in order to carry into effect losses of files hereafter incurred by any officer through a sentence of court-martial or a failure to pass a required examination for promotion.

Provided further, That in determining the arm from which a detail is to be made to a vacancy in the detached officers' list, as provided in the third proviso of Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act, the officer of any grade who is the senior in that grade according to the constructive dates of original commission provided for in the preceding proviso shall be considered the senior in length of commissioned service of all officers of that grade.

Provided further, That in determining the rights of officers in the last proviso of Sec. 24 of said National Defense Act, officers retired before the separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery shall be regarded as having belonged to the Field Artillery.

Provided further, That when by reason of increase in the arm, corps or branch of the service in which an officer is commissioned his loss of files in lineal rank due to suspension from promotion on account of failure to pass the required examination therefor exceeds the loss he would have sustained if no such increase had occurred, he shall, if promoted upon re-examination, be advanced to the position he would have occupied in the grade to which promoted had no increase occurred.

And provided further, That the general officers of the line who were appointed as such pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1915, shall take rank in their present grades over all officers hereafter appointed to like grades.

RETIRED LIST.

Promotions of certain officers on the retired list are provided for in the following:

The President is authorized to appoint Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, to position and rank of brigadier general on retired list.

The President is authorized to appoint any colonel of the Army on retired list who before retirement served more than forty-five years and six months, including sixteen years in line of Army, who held command in line or staff over nine and a half years, who received campaign badges for service in four Indian campaigns and in War with Spain and Philippine insurrection, and who was recommended by a commanding general in time of war or insurrection for appointment to grade of general officer in Volunteer Army, to grade of brigadier general on retired list: Provided, That such officer did not receive advanced grade upon retirement nor has since received any advance over grade held at date of retirement.

The President is authorized to appoint to grade of major general on retired list of Army any brigadier general now borne on said list who served with credit in the Army throughout both the Civil War and the War with Spain, as well as during interval between said wars, and who, being a general officer, exercised with efficiency and gallantry the command of a brigade or of a higher unit in action or in actual operations against an enemy, and who in consideration of services so rendered was recommended to be a major general, U.S. Vols., by the commanding general of the Army, as shown by the records of the War Department: Provided, That any brigadier general on the retired list who as senior colonel commanded with credit a brigade or higher unit in the Civil War, though not so recommended, may be advanced in grade as authorized by this paragraph if he fulfills the other requirements thereof.

The President is authorized to appoint and place on retired list of Army, with rank of major general, any officer on retired list who served not less than one year in Regular or Volunteer forces of U.S. during Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, who has since served not less than forty years as a commissioned officer of Regular Army, and who was the last Civil War veteran on active list of Army for over two years before retirement and had ranked every general officer on active list in length of service when he retired.

The Secretary of War is directed to make a list of all officers of the Army who have been placed on the retired list for disability and shall cause such officers to be examined at intervals as may be advisable, and such officers as shall be found to have recovered from such disabilities or to be able to perform service of value to the Government sufficient to warrant such action shall be assigned to such duty as the Secretary of War may approve.

VARIOUS OTHER LEGISLATION.

The Secretary of War is authorized to accept for the U.S. from any person such land suitable and desirable in his judgment for permanent mobilization, training and supply stations; and he is directed to investigate and report to Congress as soon as practicable what additional tracts are necessary for said purposes for use by the National Guard and by the Regular Army and the probable cost.

Hereafter one of the enlisted men detached from the Army at large for duty at each of the recruit depots under provisions of the Act of June 12, 1906, shall, while so detached, have rank, pay and allowances of a regimental sergeant major.

All officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army who are

government employees and who respond to the call of the President for service shall, at the expiration of the military service to which they are called, be restored to the positions occupied by them at the time of the call.

Nothing in this act or previous acts of Congress shall be construed to prohibit the paying of men enlisted by state authorities of any state for Militia organization for the purpose of bringing said organization up to the minimum necessary to permit of the muster in of said organization, from the date of such enlistments to the date of muster in or from date of enlistment to date of rejection, after physical examination.

Hereafter the proportion of privates first class to privates in the Signal Corps and in the Medical Department shall be the same as the proportion of privates first class to privates now authorized by law in the Quartermaster Corps.

A slight reorganization of the list of clerks and messengers in the office of the Chief of Staff and in the headquarters of departments, etc., is made by the bill, and commutation of quarters, heat and light is provided for. After persistent effort the appeals of the headquarters clerks for an improvement in status is met by the creation of a new grade known as Field Clerks. The following paragraphs were adopted:

Hereafter headquarters clerks shall be known as Army field clerks and shall receive pay at the rates herein provided, and after twelve years of service, at least three years of which shall have been on detached duty away from permanent station, or on duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, or both, shall receive the small allowances, except retirement, as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Q.M.C., and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Hereafter not to exceed 200 clerks, Q.M.C., who shall have had twelve years of service, at least three years of which shall have been on detached duty away from permanent station, or on duty beyond the continental limits of U.S., or both, shall be known as field clerks, Q.M.C., and shall receive the same allowances, except retirement, as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Q.M.C., and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to appoint Charles P. Daly, chief clerk, office of Q.M.C., U.S.A., a military storekeeper in the Q.M.C., with rank, pay and allowances of a captain, mounted; and the grade of military storekeeper is revived in the Army for this purpose only.

Hereafter the provisions of Sec. 1,191, Revised Stat. U.S., may, in discretion of Secretary of War, be waived in cases of officers of Q.M.C. who are not accountable for public funds or public property.

When by reason of the movement of troops a post is temporarily left without its regular garrison and with no commissioned officer except of the Medical Reserve Corps on duty thereat, the Secretary of War may assign a retired officer of the Army, with his consent, to active duty in charge of such post. The officer so assigned shall perform the duties of commanding officer and also any necessary staff duties at such post, and shall, while in performance of such duties, receive full pay and allowances of his grade, subject to limitations imposed by Act of March 2, 1905, and Act of June 12, 1906, which limitations shall include the grades of brigadier general, major general and lieutenant general.

The conferees struck out the Senate provisions for increase of pay of officers and men on foreign service "including officers and men of the Organized Militia or National Guard when engaged in protecting the Mexican border, whether within or without the U.S.," and restored the usual provisions made for "foreign service of officers and men," as contained in the House bill.

Suspensions or disallowances in accounts of Capt. Sam Van Leer, Q.M.C., in connection with irrigation system at Fort Keogh remount station are removed.

Hereafter the extra duty pay to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks guard shall be at following rates per day: Sergeants, 35 cents; corporals, 30 cents, and privates, 20 cents; extra duty pay for mess stewards and cooks at recruit depots, who are graduates of schools for bakers and cooks, and instructor cooks at schools for bakers and cooks is to be at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

Transportation is provided for members of the National Guard who have been mustered into service of U.S. and are discharged for physical disabilities.

Hereafter when an enlisted man having ten or more years' service in the Army is discharged on account of disability incurred in line of duty, transportation of his authorized change of station allowance of baggage from his last duty station to his home in addition to other travel allowances fixed by law may be authorized by the Secretary of War.

When members of the National Guard, who have been mustered into the service of the U.S., have been discharged under order of War Department which provides that members of National Guard with dependent families may be mustered out, transportation from their position on Mexican border to their homes may be authorized by Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War is authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of the Army transports Meade and Crook, considered no longer fit for Army transport uses.

Hereafter the proceeds derived from the sale of surplus cuttings of material for clothing manufactured by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army shall be deposited to the credit of that appropriation out of which the material was purchased.

Hereafter sewing machines and other labor saving machinery used in manufacture of clothing and equipage, motor trucks and passenger-carrying vehicles, and band instruments may be exchanged in part payment for new machines, vehicles and instruments used for same purpose as those proposed to be exchanged.

So much of the Act of June 3, 1916, as relates to age limit for eligibility to appointment of first lieutenants in the Medical Department of the Army is repealed. After Jan. 1, 1918, the minimum age limit for eligibility to appointment of first lieutenants in the Medical Department of the Army shall be thirty-two years.

The Puuloa Military Reservation, Hawaii, is transferred to the Navy Department.

The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, under such rules as he may prescribe, for use in target practice, targets, target materials and other necessary accessories to rifle clubs organized under rules of National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets and carrying on military training, insufficient number for the proper conduct of target practice. The Secretary may also sell ordnance supplies to the government of Cuba.

Per diem allowances of \$4 in lieu of subsistence are authorized to civilian employees of the Ordnance Depart-

ment and of the War Department, traveling on official business outside the District of Columbia.

The President is authorized to appoint and, by and with advice and consent of Senate, commission to grade of first lieutenant in Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a pay clerk of over thirty-one years' service, now in active service, and who has been recommended by the then Secretary of War for such appointment. (Refers to J. Q. A. Brett.)

The President, in time of war, is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to exclusion as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, for transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable.

As noted in the table of appropriations, page 1609, various sums are voted for National Guard pay and equipment and other National Guard expenses. An important provision included in this section of the bill follows:

Whenever in opinion of Secretary of War a sufficient number of Infantry equipment, model of 1910, shall have been procured and shall be available for the purpose the Secretary of War is authorized to issue on requisition of the governors of the several states and territories, or commanding general of D.C. National Guard, such numbers thereof as are required for equipping the National Guard in said state, territories and District, without charging cost or value thereof or any expenses connected therewith against any allotments to said states, territories or District: Provided, That the equipment thus issued shall be received for and shall remain the property of the U.S. and be annually accounted for by the governors and commanding general, D.C.N.G., as now required by law, and that each state, territory and the D.C. shall, upon receipt of new equipment, turn in to Ord. Dept., U.S.A., without receiving any money credit therefor and without expense for transportation of Infantry equipment now in its possession, the property of the U.S., and replaced by articles of the model of 1910 equipment.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Under Sec. 2 of the bill a Council of National Defense is established for co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare, to consist of the Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor. Provides for appointment of an advisory commission, of not more than seven persons, each of whom shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility or development of some natural resource, or be otherwise specially qualified, in the opinion of the council, for performance of the duties provided, the commission to serve without compensation, but to be allowed actual expenses of travel and subsistence when attending meetings of the commission or engaged in investigations pertaining to its activities. An appropriation of \$200,000 is made immediately available for experimental work and investigations.

THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

Sec. 3 of the bill is the amended revision of the Articles of War, agreement on which is noted elsewhere. The last sections of the bill here follow:

Sec. 4. The provisions of Sec. 3 of this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of January, 1917: Provided, That Articles 4, 13, 14, 15, 29, 42, 47, 49 and 92 shall take effect immediately upon the approval of this act. (See page 1609.)

Sec. 5. That all offenses committed and all penalties, forfeitures, fines or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect of this act, under any law embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this act, may be prosecuted, punished, and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 6. All laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill comes from the hands of the Senate and House conferees with a total appropriation of \$1,234,643, the principal reduction in the bill being caused by the fact that the conferees struck out the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for new buildings and the general improvement of the Academy reservation, substituting for this an authorization to the Secretary of War to appoint a committee of three officers of the Army "whose duty it shall be to investigate and to make report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1916, what is necessary to be done in the way of buildings and other improvements to accommodate and care for the increased Corps of Cadets, as provided by the Act of May 4, 1916, together with the probable cost thereof."

Among the other provisions in the bill as finally agreed to by the conferees were: "That any officer of the Army now holding the position of permanent professor at the Academy, who on July 1, 1916, should have served not less than thirty-three years, one-third of which service shall have been as professor and instructor at the Academy, shall on that date have the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel in the Army," a further provision being "that the present manager of the cadet store shall, on his own application, having forty years' service as clerk, superintendent and manager of said store, be entitled to the place on the retired list of the Army with the pay of a retired clerk, Quartermaster Corps, of the same period of service."

The matter of the re-examination of cadets now is covered in the following proviso: "That whenever a cadet shall fail to pass any required examination because deficient in any one subject of instruction he shall have the right to apply for a second examination regarding such subject by making written application therefor to the Academic Board within ten days after being officially notified of such failure. The examination demanded shall be held within sixty days from the date of such application, and if the cadet being otherwise qualified, shall pass the same by compliance with the requirements existing at the time of the first examination, he shall be readmitted to the Academy: Provided further, that this proviso shall apply to those former cadets who failed in not more than two subjects during the current year who shall make application for such examination within twenty days after the approval of this act: Provided further, That any cadet who fails to pass any required examination shall have no more than one re-examination: And provided further, That nothing contained in Section 1325 of the Revised Statutes shall render ineligible any former cadet honorably discharged from the Military Academy for deficiency in studies, if otherwise qualified, as a civilian candidate for appointment to any vacancy in the grade of second lieutenant

under Class 6 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916."

Other new legislation includes a proviso that the four Filipino cadets authorized by the Act of May 28, 1908, shall be designed by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands; that the provision for one battalion sergeant major of Infantry shall become a law provided "that the enlisted man in the headquarters, U.S. Corps of Cadets, performing that duty has the rank, pay and allowances of that grade"; also those appropriations providing public quarters when available for the chapel organist and choirmaster, and allowing him the same allowance with respect to fuel and light as those of a second lieutenant when occupying public quarters; for the purchase of the latest model sketching apparatus to complete the equipment of the drawing department; providing for one eight-ton road roller; and permitting J. Ricardo de Borja, of Ecuador, to receive instruction at the Academy.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

The report of the conference committee on the Philippine bill (S. 381) was presented in the Senate on Aug. 7 by Mr. Hitchcock. The report states that the Senate receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the House striking out Section 34 of the bill and agreed to the same, and that it also receded from its disagreements to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2 and 4.

The Senate agreed to the same with an amendment as follows:

"An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

"Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipency of the war with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and

"Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and

"Whereas for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence; Therefore

Be it enacted, etc. [Here follows the full text of the new provisions for a form of civil government in the islands.]

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

For the new legislation carried by the Army Appropriation bill as agreed to in Congress this week see pages 1609 and 1622.

The Senate on Aug. 5 passed S. 6740, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Matthew C. Butler, jr., deceased, who was a major in the 6th U.S. Cavalry, and who was nominated for appointment as lieutenant colonel of Cavalry, to rank from July 1, 1916, said nomination being confirmed before the death of said Butler, which occurred on July 20, 1916, before issue to him of a commission evidencing his advancement, shall hereafter be held and considered to have become a lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in the service of the U.S. on July 1, 1916, and to have held that office until date of his death; and the President is hereby authorized to issue a commission as lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in name of Matthew C. Butler, jr., with rank to date from July 1, 1916.

The proceeding proposed in this bill has been the course pursued in other cases where an officer of the United States has died or been killed after he was nominated, but before his commission was issued. In the last Congress the same course was followed in the case of Captain Hains.

The Senate Committee on the Library favorably reports S.J. Res. 143, which directs the Secretary of War to select a suitable site at the Arlington National Cemetery upon which to erect a monument to the memory and in honor of the members of the various orders of sisters who gave their services as nurses during the Civil War, carrying with it no expense to the Government whatever, and upon completion to be presented to the United States. The committee says: "Objection has been made to the granting of this request on the ground that the plans for development of the national cemetery did not include provision for monuments to the memory of those who elected to be interred elsewhere. Nevertheless memorials have been erected in honor of persons who were not interred in the cemetery, and your committee believe that the erection of these monuments has met with the approbation of the people of the United States. A memorial was erected in honor of Major Archibald W. Butt, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who was lost at sea. Recently a monument was brought by the Navy Department from Panama, which was originally erected on Flamenco Island (near the Isthmus of Panama) by officers and crew of the U.S.S. Lancaster over the remains of one officer and a number of sailors buried there. Memorials have been erected in honor of Lieutenant Hunsicker and Commander Carmody, both of whom were lost at sea. There is also a memorial in the form of a temple of fame, so called, in honor of Washington, Thomas, Meade, Farragut, Mansfield, Garfield, Humphries, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Grant and McPherson. These sisters in whose honor this monument is proposed to be erected were regularly enlisted and discharged from the service of the United States, and under the Act of March 3, are entitled to be buried in Arlington Cemetery. The committee believes that the erection of the proposed monument will not establish an undesirable precedent, because the law and the facts in the case entirely justify the proposition; and the records submitted herewith show that the service rendered by these sisters during the Civil War is so unique that it stands out in a class by itself, and, on the testimony of the leaders in that great struggle, and of Abraham Lincoln himself, no parallel can be presented to it. Wherefore the committee recommended that the permission requested in this joint resolution be granted.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. Con. Res. 51, Mr. Smith, of Minnesota.—Whereas there is prevalent in many parts of the country a disposition to criticize the National Guard for its lack of military training and efficiency as a military arm of the Government, etc., etc., Resolved, That a committee be created to inquire into and

report to Congress at the earliest practicable date, not later than Dec. 15, 1916, whether or not the National Guard has been fairly treated by the Government since their mobilization under the President's order of June 18, 1916, and what defects in the guard organization have been revealed by the present mobilization, and what changes, if any, are desirable in the military organization Act of June 3, 1916, with reference to the National Guard so as to accord it fair treatment and make it an efficient military arm of the Government.

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN ERICSSON.

The House of Representatives Aug. 7 passed the bill (H.R. 5) for the erection of a monument to John Ericsson. The text follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized for the erection, in the city of Washington, D.C., of a suitable memorial to John Ericsson, the inventor and constructor of the Monitor, said sum to be expended for the purposes herein named by a commission consisting of the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Navy: Provided, That the design and location of said memorial and the plan for the treatment of the grounds connected with its site shall be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

Eloquent speeches in favor of the adoption of this measure were made by Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Mann, Mr. Loebeck, Mr. Tavenner, Mr. Sloan and Mr. Bennet. There was no opposition to the bill, the only criticism being with reference to the committee's reduction in the amount of the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$35,000.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was sponsor for the bill, said: "It is peculiarly fitting, Mr. Speaker, that at this time the Congress of the United States by some suitable memorial should commemorate the distinguished services of John Ericsson. He was a native of one of the few countries which is neutral during the present war. The United States is now on the most friendly terms with that progressive nation. Although the time has been considerable since he rendered the services for which the country is particularly grateful, there are now numbered among the citizens of this country a vast number of natives of Ericsson's native land who constitute a valuable and desired addition to our citizenship. They reverence his memory; they have just pride in his achievements; they are hopeful that his services will be commemorated by some fitting and lasting memorial. Nothing does so much to encourage patriotism and to make men's hearts beat more rapidly with patriotic fervor than the contemplation of the deeds of able and patriotic men which the country in some suitable manner recalls to its people. A fitting memorial in the nation's capital will attract men from all parts of the United States as to a shrine, and it will enkindle a noble and more intense love of our country in the hearts of many estimable citizens."

A RESERVE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

As a first step toward the formation of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, the Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army issued on Aug. 8 a letter of application for examination for commission in the corps, and a circular containing information concerning appointments in the corps giving the requirements for the several grades. By direction of Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, copies of these documents were sent to all the District Engineer officers of the Army throughout the country with a letter from Lieut. Col. E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., setting forth the plan for the formation of the new corps.

Colonel Winslow's letter reads, in part, as follows: "The importance of engineers in time of war is now universally recognized, and during the past few months steps have been taken to arouse the interest of the engineering profession in the national defense. Congress has now provided a means by which the civil engineers can more fully prepare themselves for that highest duty of citizens—the defense of our country. An engineer section of officers and enlisted reserve corps has been authorized, and in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers there is for the officers of the Corps of Engineers no more important duty than their active assistance in making a success of the new corps. All the engineers in the country should be informed of the existence of this new corps and those possessing the necessary qualifications should be enrolled as its members. A close co-operation between our engineer officers and the civilian engineers is therefore necessary, and fortunately the first steps in such co-operation have been already taken by the action of some of the most important of the engineering societies in endorsing the campaign for preparedness and in urging upon Congress the passage of the Officers' Reserve Corps law."

He then outlines the instruction for organizing the engineering section of the corps: "Each district officer will be a member of a local board, so that the entire area of the country will be covered. The other members of the board will be one medical officer or medical reserve officer (who will be ordered to duty with the board by the department commander on request of the Chief of Engineers), and one officer of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. If practicable it is desired that the Engineer Reserve officer be a member of the branch of the engineering profession to which the candidates belong, i.e., civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, and railway engineering professions. This will require having five separate boards when the number of applicants justify it."

"When a sufficient number of applications have been received from any district an examining board will be appointed for that district. Until such reserve officers have been commissioned and thus become available to act on the local boards, the latter will consist of two members only, i.e., the district engineer officer and the medical member. In appointing the boards, the senior officer of the Corps of Engineers on each board will be designated the president thereof; his office will be the office of record, although the junior member must, nominally, at least, act as recorder. After each board has been appointed, it will endeavor to enlist the interest of each engineer in its territory in the Reserve Corps and will give all necessary information and render all possible assistance to persons desiring to join."

"An executive committee will be formed to pass finally upon all applications for membership to the Reserve Corps of Engineers and to recommend the grades in which successful applicants shall be commissioned and enlisted. This executive committee will be composed of the heads of divisions in the office of the Chief of Engineers; one member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, one member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, one member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, one member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, one member of the American Society of Consulting Engineers, one railway operating official. After a sufficient number of officers and non-commissioned officers have been appointed, com-

panies and battalions will be organized, officers and non-commissioned officers assigned thereto, and the other enlisted personnel thereof obtained. This will be made the subject of a later letter of instructions."

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate and House conferees have reported a partial agreement on the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. They have reported to their respective houses their inability to reach agreement on forty-nine of the 250 amendments to the bill. Among these disagreements, in addition to appropriation increases, are the propositions to establish an additional navy yard or naval station on the Atlantic coast or in the Caribbean Sea; the purchase of land and erection of a naval hospital at Las Animas, Colo.; concerning the personnel of the Marine Corps, including the authorization of the President to increase the enlisted strength of the corps when it becomes necessary; the entire shipbuilding program; and the equipping of the navy yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Boston for the construction of battleships.

Some of the Senate amendments to the House bill which have been agreed to in conference are the following:

Providing for assistants to the Chiefs of Yards and Docks and Construction and Repair, the conferees also making similar provision in the case of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Permitting purchase of rigid dirigibles.

Providing \$883,000 retainer pay, etc., for Naval Militia and Naval Volunteers, and increasing appropriations to provide vessels for Militia of Illinois and Minnesota.

Recruiting for Navy and Marine Corps by postmasters.

Increasing number of appointments of midshipmen from enlisted men, ten to fifteen for the President; fifteen to twenty-five for the Secretary of Navy. Four Filipinos, not eligible to commission, may be appointed by Governor General of Philippines.

Providing that officers of the line of the Navy may specialize for engineering duty only when not below the rank of lieutenant, and allowing appointees from civil life for engineering duty only to qualify for the general duties of the line.

Making civil engineers appointed eligible for promotion in the same manner as line officers assigned to engineering duty only.

Depriving officers and men of pay during absence for misconduct.

Providing that any officer on the retired list detailed on active duty shall receive active duty pay and allowances of grade not above that of lieutenant commander that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on active list for a period beyond date of his retirement equal to total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement. This is the same provision as in the Army law, except officers of the naval service are not given the increased rank as is provided by the Army.

Providing that all commissioned officers of active list of Navy shall receive same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service, but this shall not be construed to reduce pay and allowances of commissioned warrant officers as authorized elsewhere in bill.

Adding to the list of officers who were eliminated from the active list by action of the Pucking Board certain officers, some of whom were retired by the operation of the Pucking Board, and two who voluntarily retired; the President being authorized by the bill to restore these officers to the active list.

NAVY PERSONNEL LEGISLATION.

In our issue of July 1, page 1436, we reported the Senate scheme of personnel legislation as adopted in an amendment to the Navy bill passed by the House.

The Senate amendment, based on the authorized enlisted strength of 74,700 enlisted men, would ultimately give to the line of the Navy 2,988 officers, which would allow 45 rear admirals, 120 captains and 230 commanders. The Pay Corps would be ultimately allowed 350 officers, 6 with rank of rear admiral, 14 with rank of captain and 29 with rank of commander. The Construction Corps would be allowed 149 officers, 3 with rank of rear admiral, 13 with the rank of captain and 21 with the rank of commander. The Corps of Civil Engineers would be allowed 60 officers, 2 having the rank of rear admiral, 3 the rank of captain, and 8 the rank of commander. Chaplains, 81 officers; 1 with rank of rear admiral, 8 with the rank of captain, 16 with rank of commander. Medical Corps, 653 officers; 11 with rank of rear admiral, 26 with the rank of captain and 52 with the rank of commander. The Senate amendment also provided increased pay for the commissioned warrant officer from that of ensign to lieutenant (junior grade) after six years' service to lieutenant after twelve years' service without increased rank. The Senate amendment also provided an increased rank to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) in the grade to which the commissioned chief belonged after six years' service as a commissioned warrant officer provided he pass a satisfactory examination before a board composed of three line officers not below the rank of lieutenant commander.

The House accepts this with an amendment striking out all of the Senate amendment after the caption and in lieu thereof substituting a provision whereby promotion in the line of the Navy is to be made by selection only, the selection to be made by a board of nine rear admirals of the line of the Navy appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to be convened during the month of December of each year for the purpose of recommending officers for promotion.

On and after June 30, 1920, no captain, commander or lieutenant commander shall be promoted unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which he is serving, or who is more than 50, 50 or 45 years of age, respectively. Captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders who become ineligible for promotion on account of age shall be retired on a percentage pay. The retiring age hereafter is set at sixty-four years, instead of sixty-two as now prescribed by law.

The total number of line officers in the Navy is fixed by the House at four per cent. of the total enlisted strength, which will ultimately authorize 2,988 officers of the line. These officers are distributed in the proportion of one of the grade of rear admiral to 4 in the grade of captain, 7 in the grade of commander, to 14 in the grade of lieutenant commander, to 32½ in the

grade of lieutenant, to 41½ in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive. It is required that lieutenants (junior grade) shall have not less than three years' service in that grade before being eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant, and that the increase in the number of captains shall be made at a rate of not more than ten captains in any one year.

The officers of the various staff corps are fixed at the percentages of the total number of commissioned line officers.

The amendment abolishes the Corps of Professors of Mathematics.

Additional pay and allowances is granted warrant officers, but no increase rank.

The effect of the House amendment to the Senate amendment is to reduce the number of officers in the highest grades of the Navy, both line and staff. The Senate amendment provided for forty-five rear admirals of the line ultimately, and the amendment agreed to provides for thirty. In the Pay Corps the number of rear admirals is reduced from six to two; in the Construction Corps, from three to one; Civil Engineers, from two to one; chaplains, from one to none; Medical Corps, from eleven to three. The Senate amendment provided ultimately for sixty-eight rear admirals of the line and staff; the amendment agreed to reduces that number to thirty-seven, seven of which are in the staff corps. The effect of the amendment agreed to is to immediately increase the number of rear admirals in the line from eighteen to twenty-one, and in about five or six years to ultimately reach thirty.

Owing to the selection features of the Navy bill it will be impossible to determine absolutely who will be promoted until it is decided who will be selected out. It is stated that the Medical Corps will have two additional vacancies in the rank of rear admiral and that the other staff corps will have one each. The immediate promotions, in the line when the bill goes into effect will be three captains to rear admiral, thirteen commanders to captain, forty-seven lieutenant commanders to commander, 136 lieutenants to lieutenant commander, and 200 lieutenants (J.G.) to lieutenant.

HOW THE RAILROADS CARRIED TROOPS.

The manner in which the War Department and the railroads co-operated in the recent movement of the National Guard to the border is described in an authoritative statement issued by the War Department. This report states that "immediately on receipt of the order for mobilization of the Organized Militia, routing schedules, which had been prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General, were furnished to quartermasters at each of the four departmental headquarters—Governors Island, Chicago, San Francisco, and San Antonio." The schedules had been prepared in advance with the idea of expediting troop movements, the Quartermaster Corps having previously taken up the whole problem with the railroads of the country. The American Railway Association, as a result of this action, had representatives stationed at all mobilization points to furnish railway information to local quartermasters, similar representatives being stationed at the headquarters of the Eastern, Central, Southern and Western Departments. The American Railway Association also established a bureau in Washington with the object of keeping the railways of the country in touch with the office of the Quartermaster General.

"The Militia troops began leaving their mobilization camps for the Mexican border about midnight, June 26. On July 1 there were en route to the border from various sections of the United States 122 troop trains, carrying over 2,000 freight, passenger, and baggage cars, with a total strength of 36,042 men. On July 4, at a time when the demands on the railroad companies were exceptionally heavy, on account of the customary holiday travel, 101 troop trains were en route to the Mexican border, and 52,681 Militia troops were either at the border or en route thereto. As the movement did not begin until June 27, it will be readily seen that even had tourist cars been furnished for all the first organizations to leave, this equipment could not have been returned in time to have taken care of all the movements up to July 4. From the beginning of the movement up to the evening of July 24 there have been 102,835 Militia troops transported to the border. The distances traveled by those organizations varied from 608 miles, in the case of the Louisiana troops, to 2,916 miles in the case of the Connecticut troops.

"Some idea of the task imposed upon the railroads of the country by the transportation of the National Guard may be had when it is considered that 350 trains were necessary to carry the National Guard already transported to the border. Over 3,000 passenger cars, including standard Pullman and tourist and coaches, were provided for the troops, and in addition about 400 baggage cars, most of which were equipped as kitchen cars for serving hot meals en route, 1,300 box cars, 2,000 stock cars, and 800 flat cars, were used in transporting the equipment and material of the troops. There were employed in the movement of these troops approximately 4,900 engines and crews, not including switching engines, yard engines, and their crews. With all this large number of persons transported in special trains on special schedules but one accident involving any injury to the men has been reported, and that accident was in no way due to the equipment furnished by the railroads. It occurred to a train of the 1st Minnesota Field Artillery, in which three men were injured, two of them slightly and one seriously, but not dangerously."

ATLANTIC FLEET BOAT RACES.

The annual boat races in the Atlantic Fleet, held at Newport, R.I., Aug. 5, under the direction of Lieut. A. W. Fitch, fleet athletic officer, resulted as follows:

Sailing race for Thompson trophy, twenty-three entries: First, Florida, 1:35:20; second, Florida, 1:45:35; third, Wyoming, 1:46:35; fourth, New Hampshire, 1:48.

Sailing race for Colonial Dames trophy, fifteen entries: First, New Hampshire, 1:15:30; second, Kansas, 1:19:10; third, Florida, 1:20:10; fourth, Wyoming, 1:20:25.

Cutter race for Havana trophy, eleven entries: First, Florida, 1:27:10; second, Nevada, 1:39:20; third, Michigan, 1:40; fourth, Arkansas, 1:45.

Whaleboat race, fourteen entries for Ox Nesser trophy: First, Utah, 1:47:05; second, Nevada, 1:52:45; third, New York, 1:54:30; fourth, Vermont, 1:56:15.

Dinghy race, for San Pedro cup, fourteen entries: First, Texas, 53:20; second, Nevada, 55:25; third, Wyoming, 1:04:15; fourth, Michigan, 1:05:20.

Representative Helgesen, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution on Aug. 2 declaring that Rear Admiral Peary's claim to the discovery of the North Pole had

not been substantiated and proposing that Congress repeal its act of 1911 promoting the explorer and tendering to him the thanks of Congress.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The L-9 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Aug. 4, 1916.

Lloyd's Shipping Register shows that there were 440 merchant vessels of a tonnage of 1,500,000 gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June, 1916.

Address all mail for commander of submarine flotilla based on New London and commander of submarine base and school, New London, to submarine base, New London, and not to the U.S.S. Fulton.

Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams, U.S.N., is in command of the torpedo destroyer Duncan at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and not Lieut. V. W. Conway as has been stated. Lieutenant Commander Williams has been in command of the Duncan since June 17 last.

There has passed under the eyes of the Dover patrol of the British navy in the six months preceding Aug. 1 a merchant fleet of 21,000 ships. The Dover patrol is responsible for guarding the British Channel from submarine attacks from the North Sea.

Capt. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy and commander of the Practice Squadron, announces that the itinerary of the Practice Squadron is modified as follows: Arrive Hampton Roads (530 miles), Aug. 11; leave Hampton Roads, Aug. 13; arrive Southern Drill Grounds, Aug. 13; begin target practice, Aug. 14; after target practice return to Hampton Roads for coal and supplies; strategic problem begins Aug. 20.

The evidence adduced in the trial of Lieut. W. S. Nicholas for the grounding of the U.S.S. Terry showed that the Terry ran upon an unknown, uncharted and submerged wreck near the edge of the reef (not on the reef itself) in the harbor of Puerto Plata. In that harbor there are seven known wrecks; other vessels have been lost thereat whose wrecks have not been located. The poor aids to navigation furnishing entrance to harbors in that vicinity render navigation very uncertain.

The verdict of the G.C.M. in the case of Comdr. Henry B. Price, U.S.N., has been approved by the Navy Department. The charges against Commander Price were in connection with the grounding of the Melville during a thick fog in Buzzard Bay. The court sentenced Commander Price to lose five numbers and recommended clemency. The commander-in-chief of the fleet refused to approve the recommendation of the court and recommended that he be sentenced to lose five numbers.

Secretary Daniels has commended William Jarrett and Harry W. Pegg, of the Kentucky, for their gallant action at Vera Cruz May 22 last. A man and woman had fallen from the Northeast breakwater and a motor boat was sent to their assistance. The woman was about to drown when the motor boat reached the scene and Pegg jumped overboard, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in bringing the woman safely to the boat. The man had disappeared before the motor boat had reached the scene and Jarrett dove to the bottom and recovered the body.

The London Graphic, in an article on "Mine Laying by German Submarines," has the following to say regarding Simon Lake, of Bridgeport, Conn.: "But even when we come down to the era of the modern submarine we find that the mine laying vessel is no innovation. Mr. Simon Lake, the American from whom the Germans 'appropriated' most of their submarine plans and ideas, has been building vessels of this type for fifteen years and more, though it is remarkable that when the war began the only existing submarine officially described as a mine layer was the 500-ton Russian boat Krab, launched in 1912. 'The utility of a submarine for this sort of work is greatly increased by the diving chamber.' The diving chamber, by the way, is another Lake idea—indeed, it is not easy to find any novelty in submarine design or equipment that did not originate with the Lake Company."

What is believed to have been one of the longest tropical hikes ever made by American troops thrown on their own resources in a hostile country was the hike made by the 8th Company, 4th Regiment of U.S. Marines, when it covered in a day and a night, on July 2 and 3, the 111 kilometers between Monte Christi and Santiago, Santo Domingo, after fighting most of the way. It is seventy-six American miles between these two points, and the hike was the third longest ever made by the U.S. Marine Corps under any circumstances that approached warfare. With a handful of U.S. Marines Colonel Pendleton maintained unbroken an eighty-mile line of trouble is probably due, in the opinion of Marine Corps communication, and the quick settling of the Dominican officers, to the rapid hiking of the marines to the interior of the country. The natives have been disarmed and there is no further fighting. The expeditionary force under Colonel Pendleton, of the Marine Corps, consisted of two regiments of marines.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., Aug. 10, causes the following promotions: Capt. James H. Glennon, Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, Comdr. Cleland N. Offley, additional number in grade; Lieut. Comdr. Earl P. Jessop, Lieut. John H. Blackburn, Lieut. (J.G.) Stephen B. McKinney. The retirement of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush Aug. 13 causes the following promotions: Capt. William R. Rush, Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer, Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin, Lieut. Frank B. Freyer, Lieut. (J.G.) Louis F. Thibault.

Another contingent of Russian troops arrived in Brest, France, on Aug. 10, this being the fifth body of soldiers that her Muscovite ally has sent to France since April 20.

A correspondent writes: "Keep the paper coming, and do not miss an issue. Keep after the powers in charge, and get the Lewis gun into our Army."

The Navy Department has been receiving complaints regarding alleged indebtedness of retired officers, particularly warrant officers, and is directing the trials of these officers by general court-martial in all cases where they have shown a dishonorable indifference towards such indebtedness, as it is not believed that persons drawing a salary from the Government on the retired list

should be allowed to bring the good name of the Service into disrepute by neglecting their financial obligations.

Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, aid to the Secretary of the Navy, will be relieved from his present duties in a few days. Application was made by Commander Wurtsbaugh to the Secretary for sea duty some time ago, but the Secretary declined to approve the application until the Navy bill had passed. Commander Wurtsbaugh was one of the most popular officers in the Department during his tour of duty with the Secretary.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 29, 1916.

The largest and most enjoyable affair given at the yard recently was the reception given by the ladies of the Marine Corps stationed at the yard to greet Mrs. Perkins, recently of New York, and whose marriage to Colonel Perkins, our Marine Corps commandant, took place in Seattle a month ago. Mrs. R. S. Parr, wife of Lieutenant Parr, who left here last week on the cruiser St. Louis for Honolulu, entertained at a bridge and luncheon in Seattle on Wednesday, a number of ladies going over from here. In honor of their sons, John and Felton Perkins, of Berkeley, Cal., and Charles Woodruff, of New York, Col. and Mrs. C. M. Perkins entertained at a picnic party on Wednesday, the yard tug taking the party to Illahoe Beach.

Chaplain and Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson are entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Frederick S. Randall, and Mr. Randall, of Lewiston, Idaho. In honor of their guests Chaplain and Mrs. Stevenson entertained at dinner Thursday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Griswold and Comdr. and Mrs. Wells. Lieut. and Mrs. Nielson entertained at Sunday dinner complimentary to Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan, Mrs. Lois Wrenn and Dr. and Mrs. Kelley. Mrs. R. S. Parr leaves to-day for California, to sail for Honolulu to join her husband, Lieutenant Parr. Mrs. Victor Houston left Friday for San Francisco to visit an aunt, Mrs. E. W. Giffard, and leaves in August for Honolulu to join her husband, in command of the St. Louis, station ship at that port. Mrs. T. D. Barber was hostess at a bridge-luncheon Saturday in honor of Miss Harriet Waterhouse, of Quincy, Ill., and the Misses MacFall, of New York.

With Mrs. Frederick S. Randall, of Lewiston, Idaho, as honor guest, Mrs. E. D. Stanley entertained at luncheon and two tables of bridge on Thursday. Playing were Mesdames Randall, Stevenson, Loomis, MacFall, Barber, Lambert, Migliavacca and Stanley. Mrs. E. D. Stanley chaperoned a number of girls to Seattle to-day for a luncheon given by Mrs. Albert Timmerman in honor of her niece, Miss Dorothy Dorland. The girls who went over were Misses Mary Wells, Jean Campbell, Betty Bolles and Dorothy Reordan.

In honor of Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson's sister, Mrs. F. S. Randall, of Idaho, Mrs. T. D. Barber entertained at two tables of bridge and tea on Friday. Mrs. A. J. Geiger was hostess at bridge last Monday. Miss Eleanor O'Leary is the week-end guest of Seattle friends. Mrs. E. D. Stanley and children are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Migliavacca on a motor trip to Hood Canal to-day.

Miss Harriet Waterhouse is spending the week in Portland and will return here next week to continue her visit with her niece, Mrs. S. C. Loomis. The Misses MacFall, who have been visiting with Lieutenant MacFall's family for two weeks, left Friday for the South and will tour California before returning to their home in New York city.

The New Orleans, with the Washington Naval Militia, the Oregon, with the California Militia, and the Marblehead, with the Oregon Militia, arrived at Sitka, Alaska, July 23. A rough passage was reported up the coast. Gun drills kept all hands busy. The men were also taught the lowering away of whaleboats and other work of the man-of-war's-man. Capt. B. L. Canaga, of the New Orleans, paid splendid tribute to the efficiency of the Washington men and their particular cleanliness, and reported that they were anxious to get all training possible out of their cruise. Games of baseball filled in the late afternoons at Sitka and the men seemed to enjoy the acquaintance and association of the Militiamen from the Southern states.

The gunboat Vicksburg is having all repairs completed and is scheduled to sail for Seattle Monday. On August 10 the Vicksburg will take on board the militiamen from Everett and the third Seattle division, and one from Tacoma, sailing for Santa Cruz, Cal. There the men will be given shore-leave and two days in sight-seeing at San Francisco. The latter port will be left Aug. 18, followed by target practice at Port Angeles, Wash.

Owing to the fact that the annual appropriation bill has not yet passed and the fund for maintenance of public works is exhausted, more than 100 men in that department of the yard, about seventy men in other departments, were furloughed this week, though work is in plenty.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 28, 1916.

Since establishment of the remount depot here, June 1, 13,000 horses and mules have arrived. Six thousand animals have been sent out of here to regiments along the border. The loss in horse and mule flesh at the station has been one per cent. Veterinarian Ruckingham, who came here from Washington, held that the record is remarkable. It is due largely to the efforts of Captain Case, who insisted on the inoculation of the animals before they arrived here and became exposed. Dr. Griffin has supervision of the veterinary department of the depot; Lieut. Irving J. Palmer is the officer in immediate charge of the depot.

The Army post team and a team of the Chicago National Guard indulged in a spirited game of polo Sunday, after which tea was served by Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, assisted by Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Grant, Miss Laura Virginia Adams and Miss Thelma Bonnett. The team composed of the men from Chicago have sent for their polo ponies, expecting them to arrive in several days. After this there will be polo games every Sunday afternoon at five o'clock.

Major and Mrs. Harry E. Wilkins on Sunday evening entertained a number of the military family who are sojourning in the city. The table was given a bright touch of color by the artistic arrangement of numerous sunflowers. The guests included Miss Margaret Wilkins, Gen. D. J. Foster, 1st Illinois Brigade; Colonel Penn, of the newly organized 37th and Capt. Will Point, Q.M.C., Washington Barracks. Mrs. Harry B. Jordan entertained with an informal buffet luncheon on Saturday. The time was spent in rolling bandages, which were turned over to the Fort Sam Houston branch of the Red Cross. Mrs. Jordan's guests included Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Miss Olive Gray, Miss Alice Gray, Mrs. James Mars, Mrs. Tom Bane, Miss Margaret Wilkins and Mrs. Frances B. Payne.

Miss Laura V. Adams entertained the Revellers' Club on Friday at the Mounted Officers' Club, in the Cavalry post. The affair was chaperoned by Major and Mrs. Adams and Mrs. E. J. Martin. The Chicago colony here increases daily. Many plan to stay as long as their husbands, sons and brothers are in camp at Fort Sam Houston. If the troops are called into active service many intend to remain here to be near their relatives. Mrs. F. D. Griffith and children arrived Thursday and are guests of Mrs. W. S. Grant, in the Cavalry post. Miss Laura V. Adams left Wednesday for Waco to visit Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey.

Among those registering at Headquarters this week were Majors P. S. Halloran and J. M. Phalen, Capt. C. H. Connor, T. W. Burnett, W. L. Pyles, G. M. Edwards, J. L. Siner and Captain Lamson, all of the Medical Corps. Capt. L. D. Cahill and Major M. E. Saville are spending a few days at the St. Anthony.

General Funston, Lieut. Col. Malvern-Hill Barnum, C.S., and the General's aids, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee and Hugh A. Drum, went to Leon Springs Thursday to observe the work-

ing out of the Lewis machine gun at the hands of Colonel Dooley, of the Savage Arms Company. Two hundred and fifty of these guns are at the arsenal here. On Wednesday and Saturday nights the St. Anthony gives a dinner and dance on the roof for the military. Among those who attended last evening were Gen. Frederick Funston, who had as guests Mrs. James Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Capt. H. A. Drum and others. General Funston paid a visit to the camp of the 1st Illinois Brigade at the Leon Springs military reservation Thursday. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Barnum. After inspecting the three regiments engaged in rifle practice on the range the General expressed himself as well pleased with the work being done.

The third and deciding game of the series between Headquarters and the Illinois Guard baseball team was played Sunday at Fort Sam Houston, and the Headquarters team came off an easy winner. But for a two-bagger by Nelson, with two on bases, the Illinois would not have figured as strongly as they did. The final score was 8 to 2. Leo Holbrook this time opposed Timmerman, and the lengthy civilian employee of the Army post won the decision easily. He was well supported, especially at bat, for the hitting of Wyatt, Pat and Leipart featured the game.

The 1st Illinois Brigade completed its journey to the military reservation at Leon Springs Tuesday. The equipment arrived with them and the men at once set to work to make the camp in which they will spend the next week or ten days practicing on the rifle range. Very few men dropped out of line during the two days' march. Members of Company A, Kansas Signal Corps, stationed at Eagle Pass for several weeks, pitched their tents at Camp Wilson Monday; the company, in command of Capt. Walter Le Grand Cox, consists of about seventy members.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 4, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Morey were here for a few days this week. The ugly Mauser bullet wound in Captain Morey's shoulder has practically healed. He was en route to Columbus to join the remnants of his command.

Mrs. George Bell left Tuesday evening for El Paso to visit her husband, General Bell, for a short time. Capt. George B. Foster is a guest at the St. Anthony.

Motor truck companies are doing a vast service for the quartermasters. Twelve of thirty-three cars each are at Fort Sam Houston. The quadrangle gives one the idea of a great skydome sales room of motor truck firms. So heavy did the motor truck traffic become through the Sally port of the quadrangle that a gate was opened on the east side and trucks now are required to use that opening.

The other night two gates of a corral were opened and about 400 mules got out into the country roads and nearby city streets. It was a long and weird search, but when the checking was made at daylight it was found that every mule had been returned to the corral. It was believed that prowlers has opened the gates. As a result Lieutenant Palmer asked that a guard be placed at the depot.

Major U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., is registered at the St. Anthony.

Regimental dress parades are given on the staff post five evenings of the week. The Wisconsin troops opened the series on Monday. Many citizens of San Antonio and visitors witness these attractive formations.

Mrs. Charles L. Stevenson, wife of Lieutenant Stevenson, 14th Cav., now stationed at Del Rio, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Davis. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of Captain Lee, of Fort Sam Houston, left the latter part of the week for Minneapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Austin entertained Monday evening at dinner at the Menger Hotel, complimenting Mrs. Austin's parents, Judge and Mrs. J. A. Atwood, of Kansas City. The table decorations featured pink roses used in lavish numbers, the personnel being the honorees, Judge and Mrs. Atwood, Miss Atwood, Mrs. James Parker, Gen. Frederick Funston, Capt. and Mrs. Sterling and Capt. Fitzhugh Lee. Another party included Major Stephen, Mesdames Raborg, Spring, Wells and Bunker and Captains Greely and Corbuser.

On Wednesday evening the college men of Camp Wilson gave a dinner on the St. Anthony roof. All the great colleges of the country had their representatives. College colors, college yells, college songs and college emblems combined with Army uniforms, the red, white and blue and patriotic melodies in making the affair notable. The college men were the "performers" and the other dancers and diners were the "audience." A long line of Yale men singing "Everybody Takes Off Their Hats to Yale" would wind its way through the throng of diners, and then the Harvard men would contribute some rare bits of "yelling" and cheering. The Princeton men did a "stunt" and the Wisconsin men helped make the program a success. At the conclusion of the strenuous program all settled down to the business of eating, each table being decked in appropriate style. The West Point table was arranged beneath a canopy of gray, gold and black, flanked by pennants of the Army and Navy. Twenty-five officers were seated there.

Lieutenant Odell had as dinner guests Wednesday Mesdames Margaret Graham, Dorothy Laubach, Margaret Coleman and Lieutenants Peyton and Dawley. The same evening Lieut. J. T. Clement was host at a party, including Mesdames Raborg and Bunker and Captain Gallagher.

THE NAVY.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 7, 1916.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from June 7, 1916: Bruce G. Leighton, Harold C. Van Valzah, Paul A. Stevens, Reginald S. H. Venable, John M. Kates, Eric F. Zemke, Edward J. O'Keefe, Arthur S. Walton, Valentine Wood, Henry A. Seiler, Julian B. Timberlake, jr., Laurence W. Clarke, Arnold Marcus and Ligon B. Ard.

Ensign Ray H. Wakeman to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Dec. 8, 1915.

John W. Draper, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from Aug. 2, 1916.

Btsn. Edward Sweeney to be a chief boatswain from Dec. 21, 1915.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 8, 1916.

Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years, vice Capt. Victor Blue, resigned.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Duncan, arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 9; sailed from Newport, R.I., for Boston Aug. 10.

Dolphin, arrived at Washington, D.C., Aug. 9.

E-1, arrived at New London, Conn., Aug. 9.

Illinois, arrived at Hampton Roads Aug. 8.

Jupiter, sailed from Sewall's Point, Va., for Newport, R.I., on Aug. 8.

Keokuk, sailed from Provincetown, Mass., for President Roads on August 10.

Lebanon, sailed from Fort Mifflin for Iona Island Aug. 9.

Marietta, arrived at Boston Aug. 8.

Missouri, sailed from Provincetown for Hampton Roads Aug. 8.

Neptune, arrived at Monte Cristi, San Domingo, Aug. 8.

New Orleans, arrived at Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 8.

Ohio, sailed from Provincetown for Hampton Roads Aug. 8.

Oklahoma, sailed from Newport for shake-down cruise on Aug. 9.

Patuxent, arrived at Keyport, Wash., Aug. 9.

Patuxent, sailed from Newport, R.I., for Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 10.

Pittsburgh, arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, Aug. 8.

Stewart, arrived at La Paz, Mexico, Aug. 7.

Medals, Trophies and Prizes

Quality, originality and workmanship have won an enviable reputation for this House throughout the world.



Bar Pins of Military Designs—Class Crests of U. S. Military Academy and U. S. Naval Academy mounted on a sabre, rifle or cannon—fitted with strong stem and safety clasp.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

1218-20-22 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Vicksburg, arrived at Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 10.
Wisconsin, sailed from Provincetown, Mass., for Hampton Roads Aug. 8.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 4.—Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Boyd detached command Bushnell; to command Division Five, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. W. J. Friedell detached command Division One, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet; to command Bushnell.

Lieut. W. L. Culbertson detached Des Moines; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. John Rogers detached Fulton; to command Division One, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, and C-3.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. D. Gilmore detached G-2; to works Electric Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign F. C. Beisel detached Alabama; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C. for treatment.

Paymr. Reginald Spear detached South Dakota; to temporary duty, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Paymr. G. P. Shamer detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Asst. Paymr. D. T. Chalmers detached Severn; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1, as assistant to supply officer.

Pay Clerk L. K. Klauer detached Severn; to wait orders.

AUG. 5.—Lieut. J. S. Evans detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Ensign C. N. Ingraham detached Conyngham; to treatment, Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. W. J. Rodgers, M.R.C., detached Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

AUG. 7.—Capt. W. L. Rodgers detached General Board, Navy Department, Aug. 12; to commander, Train, Atlantic Fleet, Aug. 14.

Comdr. L. C. Palmer detached Chief of Staff, Second in Command, Atlantic Fleet; to Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Cole detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., July 31; to Rhode Island as executive officer.

Lieut. A. J. James detached Bushnell to navigator of New Hampshire.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Callaway detached Ozark; to G-4.

Pay Clerk J. F. Flynn warranted from July 1, 1916.

AUG. 8.—Lieut. T. F. Caldwell detached aid on staff, Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. C. R. Hyatt commissioned from Jan. 17, 1916.

Surg. James Pryor detached Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. G. A. Messing detached Utah; to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

Chief Gun. W. J. Foley detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Utah Aug. 22.

Chief Mach. W. T. Robinson detached Hancock; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Carp. F. G. Le Pine detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Hancock Aug. 24.

AUG. 9.—Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, retired, reached all shore, Aug. 3, 1916; to home.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. E. M. Whiting detached Fulton; to aid on staff, commander of train, Atlantic Fleet, Aug. 14, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. D. Brereton, jr., detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 15, 1916; to Asiatic Station, via October transport.

Chief Btsn. H. H. Richards detached Hancock; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsn. N. A. Johnson to temporary duty on Severn.

Gunr. A. J. Holton detached Cordova, Alaska; to treatment, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Mach. C. C. Holland detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Lebanon.

Mach. James Donaldson detached Lebanon; to Hancock.

Chief Carp. M. B. Pollock detached Hancock; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Pay Clerk C. J. Harter warranted from Jan. 7, 1916.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 10.—Capt. J. S. Turrill detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to command Marine Barracks, Cavite.

Capt. J. N. Wright detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to command Marine Barracks, Olongapo.

Capt. C. C. Carpenter detached Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking; to United States.

First Lieut. W. C. Wise, jr., to duty at Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon expiration of sick leave.

First Lieut. M. E. Shearer detached Marine Barracks, Puget Sound; to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

First Lieut. of Engrs. John B. Coyle, Coast Guard, was nominated Aug. 3 to be captain of engineers.

The schooner Frederic A. Duggan, after crossing the Atlantic from Cardiff, Wales, was in distress and almost waterlogged off Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 5, with the U.S.S. Marietta standing by. Running through a thick fog, the Coast Guard cutter Gresham, in command of Lieut. M. S. Hay, went to the schooner's assistance and towed her to port.

Two menaces to navigation were removed by the cutters Tuscarora and Tampa. The Tuscarora towed a large raft to a wharf in Milwaukee River clear of the vessels and secured it. Two mines were exploded by the Tampa in removing the two large wrecks from a wreck.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

No changes since list appeared last week.

The "D-D" UTILITY WATCH
WALTHAM MOVEMENT

CONVERTIBLE
ONE WATCH
FOR TWO OCCASIONS

UNBREAKABLE
GLASS
SAFETY CLASP
SELF-ADJUSTABLE

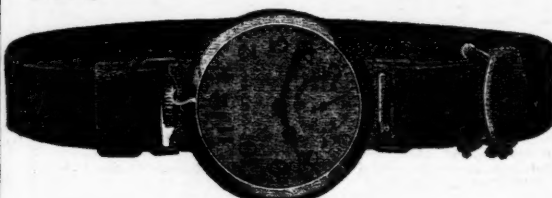
OFF DUTY

ON DUTY

PATENTED AND PATENTS APPLIED FOR IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

An Example of Practical Economy

Today men demand results from investments in daily necessities and conveniences in the same proportion as from business investments. They must receive full value for money spent. A watch that can be worn only as a wrist watch is a nice thing to have and a luxury. The watch that can be worn as a wrist watch besides all the old ways, with no inconveniences in changing from one manner of wearing to another is a necessity.



All parts fully covered by patents
Ask your Jeweler or write for catalogue, Dept. 5

JACQUES DEPOLIER & SON

Salesroom Main Office and Factory
15 Maiden Lane, N.Y. City 316 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Dubois Watch Case Co. Established 1877

WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1916.

Colonel Chamberlain and Colonel Donaldson, of the Inspector General's Department, arrived at the post on Monday and spent several days here on official business. Tuesday afternoon Senator Brady, of the Congressional Committee, visited the post; a salute was fired in his honor and a review of the Corps took place at four o'clock. Senator Brady was accompanied by Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Moore and the Misses Moore; the party were the guests of Colonel Biddle at luncheon at the club, as were also Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Colonel Fieberger and Colonel Timberlake.

Guests of Colonel Biddle for over Sunday were Miss Ogden, of New York, and Mrs. Hodges and Miss Alma Louis Hodges, of Fort Totten. Mrs. Richardson, of Madison, Wis., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Estes.

Col. and Mrs. Walker left on Monday morning in their motor car for Vineyard Haven, taking their little daughter, Cary, for a visit with her grandmother, Mrs. Cary. They will then return to the post and continue packing up for the border, where Colonel Walker has been ordered.

Miss Kathleen Moses, daughter of Major Moses, is the guest of Mrs. Worcester and Miss Hunter for a few days. Miss Edith Aultman has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ennis. Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, wife of General Strong, has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, jr. Miss Marie Muecke is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Conard. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake's guests at dinner on Saturday were Miss Kathleen Moses, Miss Edith Aultman, Cadets Curran, Machman and Timberlake and Mr. Reginald Timberlake. Miss Franke arrived this week to visit her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Franke.

Guests of Lieutenant Hayes and Miss Hayes at dinner at the club on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Chessman and Mrs. Beere. Miss Conard, who has spent the summer visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard, has left for her home. Mrs. Heisington had a table of bridge on Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Beere, Mrs. Chessman and Mrs. Manley.

Mrs. J. William Smith, of Syracuse, has spent the past fortnight visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stilwell. Miss Lavinia Jenkins has gone to Cleveland for a visit with friends. Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison and Mrs. Conklin gave a jolly picnic party on Wednesday evening at Lusk Reservoir for about sixty girls and cadets.

Guests of Col. and Mrs. Kreger at dinner on Sunday were Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bundy, Cadets Edward Jones, Ransom and Lewis, Mrs. Gerhardt and Mrs. Stutsmann, who have been at the hotel for some time this summer, left last week. Recent visitors at the hotel were Mrs. Bishop, wife of Colonel Bishop, who spent the week-end visiting her cadet son, and Col. and Mrs. Bannister, who also have a son in the corps. Other visitors at the post were Capt. T. Ross, Col. P. E. Trippie, retired, and Major W. L. Gunster.

The annual August practice march of the cadets has been cancelled this year on account of the infantile paralysis epidemic and instead of the long hike there will be a number of short ones with maneuvers and sham battles close to the reservation. The camp illumination, which was scheduled for Aug. 5, has been postponed until Aug. 19.

Miss Georgia Fuller, who has been spending the summer at West Point, has returned to her home at Leavenworth.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 10, 1916.

Announcement was made this morning that forty-two additional civilian instructors will be required when the academic term begins next October. Capt. Louis M. Nulton, acting Superintendent, stated that the examination of applicants for the positions would be held sometime during this month. Besides the additional instructors appointed from civil life there will be about 100 Navy officers in addition to the present corps of instructors. The new professors will be appointed after competitive examinations. The largest number of additional instructors will be required in the department of mathematics, where sixteen are needed. Eleven will be needed for the English department, nine for modern languages, four for marine engineering, and one each for electrical engineering and physics and chemistry. The new men must be between twenty-five and thirty-three years of age unless the applicants possess exceptional qualifications.

The question of providing a sufficient number of instructors is a serious one, as the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy will be almost double the roster of former years when the institution launches the regular academic term on Oct. 1. The new Fourth Class at present has a membership of 511, and as a result of the last of this year's entrance examinations, held last week, this number will be increased to approximately 600. In other words, there will be over 1,200 students undergoing instruction at the Naval Academy during the next academic term, as over six hundred, comprising the First, Second and Third Classes, are now on the annual summer practice cruise. The Government now employs about twenty-eight civilian instructors, in addition to the large number of commissioned officers assigned to duty in a like capacity, or for instruction in the professional branches. A large proportion of the civilian instructors are tutors in the English or other modern languages.

Final action was taken to-day by the Naval Academy Academic Board upon the papers of the youths who took the recently held third examination for admission to the Academy. According to announcement made only ninety-four boys passed the test, although more than 300 were examined. Not all of

the successful will be admitted, as many hold alternate appointments, and a big percentage successful in the mental tests are appointed to be registered in the forthcoming physical tests.

Prof. H. L. Rice, U.S.N., has returned from his vacation to assist in marking the examination papers of the candidates for admission who took the examinations of July 27. Mrs. Bowers, wife of Comdr. J. T. Bowers, U.S.N., left this week to join the house party at the bungalow of Mr. and Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway, "Dorelmar," at Long Point, near Round Bay. Mrs. Upshur, wife of Major W. P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., who has been spending several months with her sisters, Misses Sue and Elizabeth Munford, has been called to Richmond, Va., by the serious illness of her mother-in-law. Major Upshur is now on duty at Haiti. Captain Whitworth, U.S.A., recently returned from Panama, and Mrs. Whitworth are visiting Mrs. Whitworth's brother, Capt. Gilbert Smith, U.S.A., and family, at Geneva cottage, summer home of Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips, parents of Mrs. Gilbert Smith, at Arundel-on-the-Bay. Mrs. W. O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, of the Naval Academy, and her family are spending the summer at Siasconett, on Nantucket Island.

Alfred A. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., who entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman on Friday last, one of the fifteen appointed at large by the Secretary of the Navy, enlisted as a private in the U.S. Navy about a year ago and was sent to the Newport Naval Training School. When competitive examinations were held last April in various parts of the country, he stood one of the fifteen highest on the list, and his appointment followed. He was then sent into service aboard the Sacramento to Haytian waters. He was in two small battles in Puerto Plata, San Domingo, two months ago, and on June 9 was transferred to the Terry. Having failed in a previous attempt to get into the Naval Academy, he decided to try the route of a private. The young man is a son of Edward Wilson, an Army officer, who died several years ago.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1916.

Mrs. John H. Howard entertained with a small informal dinner for her sister, Mrs. Hamilton, who was spending a few days with her. Capt. A. T. Owenshine spent last Thursday at West Point.

Miss Margaret Corer, who has been visiting Mrs. Dudley Peirce, is spending a month at Spring Lake, N.J., when she will return to the post.

Captain Hughes gave a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Howard's sister. Col. and Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet gave a Sunday night supper for Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Spraggins and Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth.

As a precaution against infantile paralysis the children of the post under sixteen are ordered to stay away from the movies in the drill hall.

Mrs. Howard Smalley entertained Mrs. Samuel G. Talbot and little daughter, Etheline, at dinner on Sunday.

Mrs. Chenoweth has returned to the post after spending a few days on her farm at New Canaan. Mr. F. D. Fitton, of Hamilton, Ohio, spent Monday with Capt. Alexander T. Owenshine.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1916.

Lieut. R. T. Merrill, U.S.N., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow Tuesday night. A dance was given Wednesday evening in honor of the eighteenth birthday of Richard Mansfield, jr., who is one of the cadets of the camp. Those present were the Misses Hero, Miss Davis, Miss Hayden, the Misses Fee and a number of the camp cadets, the chaperones being Mrs. Hero and Mrs. Mansfield. Mrs. Mansfield and Miss Hayden were the guests that night of Mrs. Eddy.

Lieutenant Ljungstedt, of Fort Wright, visited the post Wednesday and was the dinner guest that evening of Mrs. Scott. Lieuts. and Mesdames Lee and Wildrick entertained at bridge Thursday evening for Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner and Mrs. Givens. Prizes were won by Mrs. Givens and Lieutenant Barlow.

Lieuts. and Mesdames Wildrick, Lee and Barlow, and Mesdames White and Givens were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner Friday evening at a bridge and Welsh rabbit party. Lieutenant Lee and Mrs. Wildrick winning the prizes. Mr. John White, of Baltimore, arrived Saturday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lee for a few days.

Lieutenant Nickerson was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Saturday night and of Lieut. and Mrs. Lee Sunday. A special boat made the trip Saturday evening to New London for the dinner and dance at the Griswold. Those who went from Fort Terry were Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Mrs. Connell, Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Givens, Lieutenants Chase, Halbert, Crawford, Meyers, Messrs. Sargent and Forsythe, Cadets Arthur, Reeder and Tohl.

Capt. H. H. Scott, U.S.A., retired, arrived Sunday for a short visit. Miss Oralee Scott was hostess at a picnic supper on the beach Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Mr. and Mrs. White, Captain Scott, Lieutenant Sampson and Harrison Scott, Cadets Shin, Scott and Thornall, all of Company H.

There were a great many visitors to the post on Sunday; a number from Forts Wright and Michie. Parade was held at four p.m. by the boys of the camp. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Thomson at

Hatchet Point. Mrs. Connell left Monday after a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker. An exciting baseball game was played Sunday between the 43d Company, of Fort Terry, and Fort Wright, the 43d Company winning by a score of 6 to 5.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1916.

Captain Baer, 2d Cav., and Mrs. Baer, who are occupying quarters at the post, have as their house guest Miss Bell. On Tuesday they gave an elaborate supper in her honor and invited to meet her Mrs. B. B. Butler, Miss Kercher, Lieutenant Pendleton, Major Hall, Captain Muller, Messrs. Hussey, Bradley and Blanchard, of the business men's camp. After a most delicious supper the party motored to Hotel Champlain and danced for several hours. On Thursday Mrs. B. B. Butler gave a dinner to welcome home Miss Weed, who has been doing relief work in France for nearly a year. Mr. Corbin and Mr. Rose completed the party. Mr. Bradley, of the business men's camp, entertained at dinner at the Champlain Hotel for Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Miss Bell, Mr. Hussey and Mr. Bradley. Dancing was indulged in after dinner. Mrs. Weed's tea given in honor of Mrs. Edwards, wife of Captain Edwards, 5th Inf., who motored in from Silver Lake, was a charming affair on Tuesday. Mesdames Butler, Van Horn, Conley, Herbst, Smith, Geary and the Misses Karcher and Ross were the guests enjoying Mrs. Weed's hospitality.

Major Davidson, of the Medical Corps, has been ordered to Fort Sam Houston and leaves very soon, much to everyone's regret. Mrs. Davidson has been at Mrs. Goe's tea room during her stay and is very much missed. Jane Butler has the whooping cough, a mild case, and is getting along nicely. Many motoring parties went from Plattsburg during the week to visit the camp. Baskets filled with good things were taken out and a hearty welcome was always given by the hungry "rookies." To welcome her daughter's return from foreign shores, Mrs. Weed gave a beautiful dinner on Friday evening. Major Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., has been detailed at the War College in Washington and will be returning soon from Eagle Pass, Texas.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort du Pont, Del., Aug. 8, 1916.

Mrs. Gage entertained at dinner at Claymont on Tuesday for Colonel Harris, Captain Hope and Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer. The same night Capt. and Mrs. Menges entertained with a supper after the movies for Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis, Lieutenant Wilson, Miss Wilson and Mrs. Matthews.

Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie's dinner guests last Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. Menges. On Friday night Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis had a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Menges, Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, Lieutenant Wilson and Miss Wilson.

Friday night Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer entertained at supper for Colonel Harris, Mrs. Gage and Captain Hope. Captain Hope has reported for duty and is the guest of Colonel Harris. Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie had supper with Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer on Saturday. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis had Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie as their dinner guests.

Several hundred recruits for the New Jersey and Delaware National Guard are in training here for duty with their regiments on the border.

Lieut. Earl B. Hochwalt has left for his new station, Fort Alcatraz, Cal. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Menges gave a picnic for Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie and Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis. Colonel Harris entertained at dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Gage and Captain Hope.

Mrs. Murphy, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Matthews, left last week for her home in Illinois. Mrs. Matthews expects to leave this week for Del Rio, where Captain Matthews is stationed.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 7, 1916.

The post received a visit Saturday from the Secretary of War and the Chief of Coast Artillery. In the party were Secretary and Mrs. Baker and Major Gen. and Mrs. Weaver. A salute of nineteen guns was fired upon the arrival of the Secretary. The party was met by the commanding officer, Col. I. A. Haynes, and his staff. The Coast Artillery School was inspected and the Officers' Class illustrated the Coast Artillery war game. The Secretary then reviewed the troops and inspected the barracks. At 1:30 Colonel Haynes entertained at luncheon at the Chamberlain for the distinguished visitors. His guests were Secretary and Mrs. Baker, Major Gen. and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. W. W. Rose, Miss Smith, Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote, Col. and Mrs. H. D. Todd, Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fenton, Brigadier General Smith, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Capt. Carlos Bowman and Capt. G. E. Humphrey. After the luncheon the Secretary inspected one of the batteries and then witnessed the target practice. Under direction of Capt. A. L. Fuller, a mine was exploded and turned over a moving target that represented the center of a battleship.

Next three shots were fired by Capt. S. G. Shartie's company from a disappearing gun at a target about 10,000 yards distant. The shooting was remarkably good. Following this three shots were fired by Capt. F. T. Hines's mortar battery. The first shot struck within a few feet of the small, moving target at a range of six miles.

Mrs. S. M. Foote entertained at cards Monday on the porch of the Fort Monroe mess for Mesdames Lincoln, Berry, Brigham, Knight, Shartie, Fuller, Long, Hines, Garrett, Misses Sheppard, Chain and Foote. Mrs. W. R. Smith and children left Tuesday for a visit to Major and Mrs. C. M. Wesson at Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Mrs. Laura De Russy Berry was hostess at bridge Wednesday in honor of Mrs. S. M. Foote. Prizes were won by Mesdames R. E. Haines and F. M. Green. Other guests were Mesdames Peace, Brigham, Gibson, Bender and Miss Pepper.

Capt. E. T. Weisel, of Fort Warren, Mass., arrived Wednesday for a short visit. Miss Pepper, of Washington, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green, was honor guest at a delightful launch party and beach supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper, of Newport News. Miss Alice Reybold, of Delaware City, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Reybold.

Mrs. G. A. Nugent and little Elizabeth returned Wednesday from Marble Head, Mass., where they spent the month of July. Mrs. W. G. Knight entertained informally at bridge Thursday. Mrs. C. M. Seaman winning the prize. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent on Thursday.

Mrs. W. L. Little entertained informally at the club Thursday afternoon in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Ide and for Mesdames W. W. Rose, J. W. Rowe, Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Booth, Captain Humphrey and Lieutenant Kemble. Mrs. W. W. Rose and Capt. E. T. Weisel were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Booth on Thursday. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Ide, Mrs. W. W. Rose entertained at the club Thursday evening after the movies. Mrs. Rose's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. W. L. Little, Mrs. J. W. Rowe, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Booth, Captains Weisel and Humphrey.

Mrs. W. C. Koenig was hostess at a card party Friday for Mesdames Foote, Gibson, Williford, Lohr, Green, Knight, Wallis, Carson, Wilson, Haines, Warner, Misses Reybold, Haines and Pepper. Mrs. Gibson and Miss Reybold were the prize-winners. Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Ide and little Betty, who left Friday for Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be greatly missed by their many friends. Capt. E. T. Weisel was host at a dinner Friday at the

The Marine Corps Score Book

A RIFLEMAN'S INSTRUCTOR

For use in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, Schools and Civilian Clubs.

For beginners, advanced riflemen and rifle teams. For self-instruction and for use in instructing others.

It is the hold-down of the shooting game. Its contents are the digest of range practice and experience. Everything in it is practical, easy to learn and easy to teach. It is the last word in accuracy of the art of shooting, instructing and range service.

Supply it to your Company, Club or Team. It will save you labor. Your men will then instruct themselves. Your subordinates can teach it. It will produce results for you with the minimum of work.

Adopted by the War Department and issued by the Ordnance Department to organizations of the Army, and to the Organized Militia (under Sec. 1661 R.S.), and for sale to educational institutions (Bulletin No. 15, 1916, and G.O. No. 1, 1916).

Remittance should accompany order. Stamps accepted for orders less than \$1.00.

Price, 20 Cents, Post Paid

Discount of 20% on quantities of 50 or more copies
Delivery Charges Collect

International Printing Company
236 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Chamberlin for Mrs. W. W. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Booth.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fenelon Cannon gave a supper after the movies Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Hall and Lieut. T. C. Cook. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines entertained at a supper party Friday, celebrating Lieutenant Haines' birthday. The guests were Misses Sheppard, Pepper, Reybold, Lieuts. and Mesdames Reybold, Green, Gorham, Lieutenants Lousatol, Holland, Richards and Kemble.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1916.

Mrs. C. P. Townsley and Miss Marion Townsley, wife and daughter of General Townsley, last week were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Hodges, who on Tuesday invited the officers and ladies of the post to meet them. Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Sarraff and Miss Hodges served. On Wednesday their host entertained with a dinner, inviting Col. and Mrs. Haan and Major Proctor; on Thursday evening a hop was given in their honor, before which Gen. and Mrs. Hodges had dinner for their house guests and Lieutenants Colladay and Griffith. On Wednesday Mrs. Robinson had two tables of bridge for Mrs. Townsley and Mesdames Gilmer, Wildrick, Brownlee, Loughry, Campbell and Hall, and that same afternoon Miss Hodges had bridge and tea for Misses Townsley, Navarro, Griffith and the Misses Berry; on Thursday Mrs. Wildrick had a bridge-luncheon for Mesdames Townsley, Sarraff, Haan, Blood, Cooper and the Misses Townsley and Hodges. Mrs. Townsley and Miss Townsley left for West Point Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Hodges and Miss Hodges, who were their guests for the week-end.

Mrs. Campbell had supper Wednesday for Mesdames Gilmer, Brinton, Babcock, Curry and Miss Navarro, taking her guests to the movies afterward, and on Saturday night Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell had as their dinner guests before the hop Major and Mrs. Pierce, Miss Griffith and Lieutenant Englehart.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth T. Blood arrived last week for station here. Major Brownlee left Saturday for Washington, where he will enter the Walter Reed Hospital for observation and treatment. Mrs. McAlpin, of Kentucky, is visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Andrews, Mass., Aug. 3, 1916.

Mrs. Coe, wife of Major Coe, is the guest of her brother, Major Chamberlain, and Mrs. Chamberlain, who entertained at dinner in her honor on Saturday, inviting Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Capt. and Mrs. Bunker. Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman entertained at dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton, who returned from Plattsburg on Friday, as Lieutenant Quinton is on sick leave.

Mrs. Clarence Bunker was hostess at a bridge party Friday afternoon for all the ladies of the post and Mrs. Chamberlain. Later Mrs. Jarman and Mrs. Doyle went in for tea, as did also Major Chamberlain, Captain Barnes and Lieutenants Villaret and Foote. Lieutenant Villaret has left Fort Warren and is now on duty at Fort Banks. Dr. Hughes, M.R.C., has reported for duty at Fort Andrews.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings at their cottage at Hull on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Mason and their three children visited Fort Andrews on Saturday. Mrs. Mason is the niece of Miss Andrus, of Hingham. Mrs. Zollars, wife of Captain Zollars, who is in Texas, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Long Island Hospital and is recovering.

Captain Blanchard, who is on sick leave, has joined Mrs. Blanchard and their family at Fort Strong. Mrs. Robert Kelton was the guest at a luncheon at the home of her cousin, Miss Mary Wills, in Newburyport, on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin and their young son, Albert, left on Saturday for their new station at Corregidor, P.I.

Mrs. Ashburne gave a party to the children of Fort Banks as a farewell to little Albert McLaughlin. Dr. Samuel Leslie left this week for duty on the border. Mrs. Kelton and Mrs. Wills attended the state outing of the Massachusetts D.A.R. at Marblehead on Monday.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 7, 1916.

Judge and Mrs. Tracy, of Albany, N.Y., arrived in the post last week and are visiting Major and Mrs. William C. Rivers. Captain Romeyn, accompanied by his son, Charles, returned to Plattsburg last week. Captain Wade was in the post last Thursday, en route to Plattsburg from Jefferson, Ohio, where he has been spending a short leave with his father, Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., retired. Mrs. Wade will remain at Jefferson for a longer visit. Capt. Alexander B. Cox spent the week-end in the post with his family.

Mrs. De Witt, of Washington, D.C., arrived in the post last week and is visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wallace De Witt. Major William C. Rivers returned to Plattsburg last week after spending a short leave in the post with his family. Colonel Dickman was in the post, from Plattsburg, for a few days last week.

Miss Louise Falligant, of Savannah, Ga., arrived in the post last Tuesday and is visiting Mrs. William H. Smith. Judge Tracy returned last week to his home in Albany, N.Y., after a short visit with Major and Mrs. Rivers, leaving Mrs. Tracy for a longer visit. Lieut. Calvin De Witt left last week with some friends for a canoeing trip in the Adirondacks and Saranac Lake.

Mrs. Morgan entertained at luncheon on Friday at her summer home on Lake Champlain for Mesdames Romeyn, Charles Romeyn, William C. Rivers, Tracy and E. L. King. Mrs. Wallace De Witt entertained at tea Friday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. De Witt, of Washington, D.C. Capt. Edward L. King has been detailed to the War College and, with his family, will probably leave for Washington this month. Lieut.

John-K. Brown, who has been ill for a few weeks, is rapidly improving.

An interesting game of polo was played on Sunday, a number of officers being over from Plattsburg to take part in the game. The band of the Vermont Cavalry, which is in camp on the state reservation adjoining the post, gave a delightful concert in the post on Sunday afternoon.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 8, 1916.

After remaining in the harbor for ten days the fleet left Monday morning in a dense fog and entertaining will subside now until their return on Friday, when many large parties are expected and being planned for.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. Nevada gave a very jolly dinner on board that ship on Friday, taking their guests to Freebody Park, in Newport, afterward going to Hill Top Inn for the dancing. Included in this party were Mrs. Antonio Lazo, Misses Gleaves, Beatty, Robinson, Grandy, Bryan, Theiss, Williams and Joy. On Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Rhodes gave a launch party and picnic at Gould Island for their Jamestown friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Russell S. Crenshaw entertained at a dinner at the Casino in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fechteler.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. F. Nicholson and Miss Nicholson are among the recent arrivals at the Gardner House. Mrs. Jayne, wife of Capt. J. L. Jayne, gave a tea at her cottage in Green Lane on Thursday.

Interested in the benefit for St. Margaret's Church Washington Welfare League, which will be given at the Casino on Wednesday afternoon are Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, U.S.N., and Miss Deane daughter of Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, U.S.N.

Mrs. James L. Kauffman, who has been visiting Mrs. Merritt Cooke, has returned to Annapolis. Mrs. L. L. Reamey and Mr. Brewster Reamey are among recent arrivals at the Bay View Hotel.

Mrs. Snapp, of Chicago, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. S. Roberts, at the Blue Bird Inn. Among the Navy colony entertaining at bridge parties at the Casino during the week were Mesdames Theodor Porter, P. W. Hourigan, N. E. Mason, Chambers and Randolph Dickens.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 2, 1916.

In honor of Miss Irene Gross, of Pasadena, Lieut. F. A. Gardner gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. San Diego Sunday, music being furnished by the ship's band. Other guests included Mrs. Stanley Christopher, of Kansas City; Mrs. Ethel Thomas, of Coronado; Miss Florence Gross, of Pasadena; E. C. Potter, of Los Angeles; G. W. Chessman, of Pasadena; P. A. Surg. Howson W. Cole, jr., and Lieuts. W. S. Hogg and S. H. Lawton. John D. Spreckels entertained at luncheon on Saturday on board his yacht, Venetia, in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Winslow and Admiral Caperton. Others present were Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Surg. and Mrs. Bogert, Mrs. Pullam, P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. G. Aubrey Davidson.

Mrs. J. H. Pendleton was one of three hosts at a tea at the headquarters of the Women's Board at the Panama-California Exposition Monday. The guests of honor were ladies from the East and North, stopping at Hotel del Coronado. Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Beauregard left yesterday for the North. Mrs. Beauregard will visit her mother at Menlo Park, but the Lieutenant is returning to join the U.S.S. San Diego on her trip South.

Cross-country flights were made yesterday by four of the students at the Signal Corps Aviation School on North Island—Lieuts. G. E. Reinburg, G. H. Brett, S. H. Wheeler and J. C. McDonnell—as a part of the tests which are to qualify them as junior military aviators. Lieutenants Brett and McDonnell have now passed all the tests. Others who have recently completed them have been Lieuts. J. W. Butts, L. G. Hefferman and J. C. Bartholf. Lieut. J. C. McFarney, 21st Inf., has reported for duty at the Signal Corps School on North Island.

FORT LEAVENWORTH NOTES.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 7, 1916.

Mrs. Henry Gibbins presided at a beautiful luncheon on Saturday at her quarters on Grant avenue when her hospitality was extended to Mesdames Henry A. Greene, J. B. Gowen, D. F. Craig, H. A. Drum, C. A. Bach, Judson and Miss Stella McGonigle.

Mrs. O. P. Robinson and children were guests Saturday of Mrs. H. B. Fiske. Mrs. Robinson was en route from Montana, where she had been visiting her father, Colonel Gale, to Fort Sill, Okla., to join Captain Robinson, 19th Inf., who will be an instructor in the School of Musketry at Sill.

Mrs. Rumbough, who has been spending several months with her sister, Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, left Monday for a visit with friends in Warren, Va. Mrs. F. V. C. Crowley is entertaining Miss Ferris, of Kansas City, Mo. For the pleasure of her guest Mrs. Crowley entertained at dinner on Sunday, her guests being Mrs. George B. Jones and son Richard, and Mr. Edward Manley.

Miss Bernice Fiske entertained with a line party at the Orpheum Theater on Saturday before the departure of the Misses Alice and Frances Christian for Chicago, Ill. The guests were the Misses Ramona Deaknye, Ruth Vans Agnew, Marion Hanna, Dorothy Gowen and Elizabeth Tupes. Mrs. Hugh A. Drum and little daughter, Anna Carroll, and Miss Shug Reaume will leave early in September for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join Captain Drum, aide-de-camp to Major General Funston.

Capt. and Mrs. R. J. West and children motored from Wichita, Kas., where Captain West is on recruiting detail, to Leavenworth on Saturday to be the guests of Mrs. West's mother, Mrs. William Parmelee. Mrs. West and children will remain several weeks, but Captain West will return to Wichita in a few days.

Cadet Desmond O'Keefe, who is visiting his parents in Leavenworth, left Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Scarritt and son, of Kansas City, Mo., for an automobile tour to Green Mountain Falls, Colo. Cadet O'Keefe will return to West Point Aug. 24.

Capt. Asa L. Singleton has returned to the post from a short stay in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Edward Manley, who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. V. C. Crowley, left last week for Chicago, Ill.

Miss Marion Hannah entertained Saturday with a line party to the Orpheum Theater for the Misses Elizabeth Tupes, Ramona Deaknye, Bernice Fiske, Ruth Vans Agnew, Gertrude Flor, Dorothy Gowen and Helene Gowen. The many friends in the post and town deeply regret that Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, who has been assigned to command the 1st Brigade with his home station at Albany, N.Y., will not return as commandant of the Service Schools here. General Greene has been one of the most beloved officers ever stationed at Fort Leavenworth. He and Mrs. Greene have always stood for the things worth while, and they will be greatly missed from all circles in both post and Leavenworth. Gen. and Mrs. Greene have been at the garrison for two years, and during that time they have made hosts of friends. General Greene, through his wonderful ability, has improved the Service Schools to a marked degree. Mrs. Greene has been the leader of all the social life of the post, and their quarters on Scott avenue have always been the center of beautiful and hospitable gatherings. She established the Fort Leavenworth Chapter of the American Red Cross Society which has done such splendid work, and has also been active in the success of the Army and Navy Relief Society. This has been General Greene's third tour at Fort Leavenworth and both he and Mrs. Greene are deeply attached to this post.

Col. Eben Swift, who will be the Commandant of the Service Schools, lived at Fort Leavenworth many years and is well known both here and in the city. He was first instructor and later commandant of the military schools here, leaving in 1906, when he was made a member of the General Staff. Major McAndrew, who will be assistant commandant of the schools, is also well known at the garrison. He came

Wisconsin
CONSISTENT
AEROPLANE MOTORS

WISCONSIN MOTOR MFG. CO., Station A, Dept. 337, Milwaukee, Wis.

CRANE VALVES

are made in all sizes

here in 1909 and was an honor graduate of the Army Service School in 1911. On leaving Major McAndrew went to the War College in Washington.

While swimming in the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, Texas, a few days ago Patrick Trear, a Leavenworth High School student who enlisted in the Kansas National Guard, was shot in the head by a Mexican on the opposite shore, and seriously but not fatally wounded. He is the first Kansas National Guardsman to be injured by a Mexican bullet.

Col. Sedgwick Rice has returned from ten days' stay in Washington, where he was in conference with the Secretary of War pertaining to duty connected with the disciplinary barracks.

Capt. Willey Howell has returned to the post from the Texas border. Captain Howell will be an instructor at the Army Service Schools. Mrs. Miller, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Howell, has returned to her home in Excelsior Springs, Mo.

COAST DEFENSES OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 30, 1916.

Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough was hostess of the Fort Worden Bridge Club on Wednesday. The players were Mesdames Ordway, Smith, Johnson, Morgan, McManus, Brown, Burgin, Beard, Pittz, Dyer and Collins; Mrs. W. Scott and Mrs. Thiele, from Fort Flagler, and Mrs. J. E. Dobbs and Miss S. Downs, of Port Townsend. Mrs. Storck and Miss Mason joined for tea. Mesdames Beard, Collins, Smith and Thiele won prizes.

Mrs. Clarence B. Smith, of Fort Worden, on Tuesday gave a tea complimentary to Mrs. George T. Bartlett and Mrs. Hugo E. Pittz. Mrs. George H. McManus presided over the tea table. A tissue paper hatmaking contest afforded great fun and the prize was voted to Mrs. Ordway. Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Pittz also received gifts. Lieutenant McNeal, of Fort Worden, who has been at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for six months, has retired because of ill health. Lieut. and Mrs. McNeal returned to Fort Worden Monday for a short stay, leaving Thursday for Ohio. Mrs. McNeal's mother, Mrs. Fitzgarry, accompanied her daughter East. Lieut. Hugo E. Pittz, of Fort Worden, having been transferred to Honolulu, he and Mrs. Pittz left with their three young sons Saturday for their new station.

The officers and their families at the Fort Flagler garrison gave a jolly supper party Friday evening on the beach. Present were Major and Mrs. Cioke, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Chaplain and Mrs. Easterbrook, Mrs. Lamson, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Dr. Edwards and Misses Easterbrook, Eisenbeis and Hughes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Perry M. Gallup are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, July 24, at Fort Casey. Chaplain and Mrs. Easterbrook, of Fort Flagler, entertained several of the garrison members at dinner Monday. Mrs. Henry T. Burgin, of Fort Worden, left Thursday for American Lake, to camp for several weeks. Captain Burgin is detailed to assist in settling and instructing the business men's training camp near by. Mrs. Burgin before her departure was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Burgin in Kerfoot, at Fort Casey.

Mrs. John L. Hughes, of Fort Flagler, visited with her daughter, Mrs. George Welch, in Port Townsend during the week. Miss Ann Storck, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John Storck, of Fort Worden, was house guest of Miss Helen Hughes over the week-end, at Fort Flagler. Mrs. Claude M. Thiele, of Fort Flagler, for a few days this week for house guest of Mrs. Alfred S. Morgan, of Fort Worden.

Mrs. George T. Bartlett left Wednesday and will join Colonel Bartlett at Governors Island, his new station. Mrs. R. W. Collins and children left Saturday for American Lake, to camp several weeks while Captain Collins is detailed at the business men's training camp.

Miss Helen Beard, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. S. R. Beard, of Fort Worden, has been quite ill for a few weeks. Miss Mason, of Fort Worden, has returned to her home after an extended visit with relatives in Boston.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1916.

The officers stationed at Alcatraz and their wives gave a dance Tuesday evening as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Harry H. Sheen, who leave this week for Southern California, where they will be stationed at Fort Rosecrans. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Frank Wolven, Chaplain and Mrs. James Ossewaarde, Lieuts. and Mesdames Lee Stewart, Irving Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Upham, Mrs. Thomas Carson, Misses Maud Whitley, Dorc. by Hathaway, Esther Richards, Jean Raison, Nellie Price, Capt. Charles Howland, Wylie Conway, Lieuts. Horace Ball, Franklin Whitley and Frederick Price. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell were hosts at dinner Friday evening at Fort Mason. Their complimented guests were Dean and Mrs. M. D. Bartlett, of Pasadena, and Col. and Mrs. Frank B. McCoy. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Charles Bridges, Mrs. G. C. Marshall, Misses Mary Erskine, Maud Clements, Col. George McGunagle, Capt. Morris Locke, George Comly, and Mr. Thornwell Mullaly. Gen. and Mrs. Bell and their niece, Miss Grace Buford, motored to Del Monte Thursday to visit friends until Monday. Mrs. Eleanor Martin, who returned home Sunday evening after a visit of several weeks in Portland, entertained at dinner Monday, having as her guests Capt. and Mrs. Frank Helm, Mesdames Earl Shipp, Grahame Parker, Misses Coralie Mejia, Emmeline Childs, Capt. Charles Howland, Philip Paschel, Edward Cebican and Downey Harvey. Capt. and Mrs. William Gilmer, who have been living at the Cliff Hotel since January, have moved to Yerba Buena, where Captain Gilmer is commandant. He and Mrs. Gilmer will be at home on Wednesdays. Capt. Charles Howland entertained at dinner recently at Alcatraz in honor of Dr. J. Wilson Shiels, Chaplain and Mrs. James Ossewaarde and Major George Shiels were among the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Wuest motored last week to Aetna Springs and took several trips through the country surrounding the springs. Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Robinson have arrived in San Francisco and will be at the Cecil Hotel for about a month.

Miss Mary Gorgas has been here as the guest of Miss Marian Fitzhugh. She returned Monday to her home at Mare Island. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Raymond are entertaining their son, W. B. Raymond. He arrived this week from the East and is with his parents at the Cecil Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. James Howell, who returned recently from a visit to Menlo Park,

EXCELSIOR PROPELLERS

The propeller without an equal. They are superior to any propeller produced. They are used extensively by all the leading Aviators. Large stocks and prompt shipments. NO GRADES. THE BEST AT THE SAME PRICE FOR ALL. BOOKLETS FREE.

EXCELSIOR PROPELLER COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO

The Rank and File

of investors lose their money by unwise investments. Good bonds are safe. We sell them.

CARSTENS & EARLES, Incorporated
Investment Bankers
ESTABLISHED 1891 SEATTLE, U. S. A.

have moved to their new home on Vallejo street. Mrs. Arnold Marcus, who is here from the East visiting her grandmother, Mrs. James Marvin Curtis, left Tuesday with her cousin, Miss Katherine Magee, for Carmel, where she will spend several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Dickinson, who have been the guests of Mrs. Dickinson's mother, Mrs. A. W. Follansbee, have moved into their new home on Broderick street. Capt. and Mrs. John Marshall have gone to Casa del Rey, in Santa Cruz, and will be away for two weeks. Mrs. William Shea has returned from a visit to Mrs. Prentiss Hale and her daughter at Shasta Springs. Mrs. Shea will remain in San Francisco during Lieutenant Shea's absence in Alaska. Miss Mary Frier will entertain about twenty friends to-morrow night at a dance. Mrs. J. Franklin Hall was the guest of honor at a luncheon given Monday by Mrs. Lloyd Magruder at the Francisca Club.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 2, 1916.

Mrs. John True, who has been visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, left Saturday for Columbus, N.M., to join her husband, Captain True, who is on leave. Mrs. W. Gorman Gambrill gave a tea on Friday for her niece, Ruth Richeson, who leaves Tuesday for the East.

Mrs. James McKay gave a bridge-luncheon on Friday, entertaining thirty-four guests. Hazel Nelson gave a dance at the Officers' Club Thursday evening for thirty couples; the post band gave a delightful program; supper was served at the Nelsons' quarters at eleven o'clock, the guests returning later to the club, where they danced till one.

Military mass was held at Golden on Sunday for the Militia. All the officers of the post motored out for the exercises.

Dr. William Richeson, of St. Paul, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Gambrill, for two months, returns to his home on Aug. 8. Mrs. Olinger is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Paul F. Straub. Miss Aileen Howe, of Denver, spent the weekend as guest of Hazel Nelson. Captain Nelson returns from San Francisco on Saturday.

U.S.S. BROOKLYN EXCELS IN THEATRICALS.

"To Lieut. G. F. Howell, U.S.N., and the merry crew of the U.S.S. flagship Brooklyn," says the Shanghai, China, Mercury of June 24, "we offer our sincere congratulations. To Lieutenant Howell as the author of the cleverly written and most original musical comedy, 'The Seventh Wife,' and to the theatrical troupe for a very admirable presentation, which we can safely say eclipses all previous naval efforts. This is no mere idle statement, as we have in view the men of H.M.S. Spartan, known as the 'Spartan Warriors'—the 'Bonaventures' minstrel troupe, not to mention the 'Gay Florettes,' of the good ship H.M.S. Flora. Excellent as they were in their way, yet not one of these ships ever attempted anything so elaborate as the undertaking of a musical comedy, with all its many diversities. This the Brooklynites not only undertook, but performed with so much dash and élan that the packed house which was in attendance last night at the initial performance at the Lyceum Theater must have, with one accord, voted it an unequalled success.

"The production went without a single hitch and the leading parts, right down to the chorus, were occupied by the 'right men in the right place.' Interspersed among the acts were twenty-one musical numbers, containing some of the latest New York music and songs, including several really clever dancing items. The costumes were unique in design and very pretty. The 'six wives,' symmetrical in form and handsome of feature, but with wonderfully fine developed forearms, acted their part to life. There was a total absence of restraint and awkwardness, even their movements and mannerisms being essentially effeminate.

"The pirates, from the schooner Nancy Jane, presented an imposing appearance. M. Shea impersonating 'Captain Pegleg' with true buccannering instincts, his gruff, husky voice enhancing the effect. W. R. Schultz as 'The Count of Montserrat' carried out admirably a very difficult rôle. As 'Hassim Eli' J. Sverval was, without a possible shadow of doubt, the 'star comedian' of the evening. He soon became an immense favorite with the audience and a titter of suppressed laughter, alternating with a loud guffaw, was plainly audible when Sverval's jovial countenance, under a particularly high red Turkish fez, was seen on the stage. One is led to suspect from his popularity that he is one of the special favorites of the flagship's complement—and no wonder. Acrobatic feats, a farm yard introduction and an iron-jawed novelty turn, including a sweet little Celestial cherub and a rare boxing bout, culminating with a clash between 'Marines' and 'Pirates,' brought the performance to a happy issue a little after midnight, the whole company appropriately singing as a finale 'Good-bye and Good Luck' to a very catchy air. The ship's orchestra, under the supervision of Lieutenant Howell, was in attendance and dispensed some beautiful music, which was loudly applauded."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**BORN.**

BROCKMAN.—Born to the wife of Capt. John A. Brockman, Inf., U.S.A., on Aug. 7, 1916, at New York city, a daughter, Doris.

COWGILL.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1916, to Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cowgill a daughter, Mary Allen.

DURE.—Born Aug. 3, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Ernest Durr, U.S.N., a son, at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

EYTINGE.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, 1916, to Dr. and Mrs. Ernest O. J. Eytinge, U.S.N., a son, grandson of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks.

FORBES.—Born at Ancon, Canal Zone, July 24, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Francis H. Forbes, 5th U.S. Inf., a son.

GALLUP.—Born at Fort Casey, Wash., July 24, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, U.S.A., a daughter.

LEIGHTON.—Born at Pensacola, Fla., July 23, 1916, to Ensign and Mrs. Bruce G. Leighton, U.S.N., a son, Richard Bruce.

McADAMS.—Born at Fern Cliff, Ky., to the wife of Capt. John P. McAdams, 11th U.S. Inf., a son, Eugene Parrott McAdams.

ROBERTSON.—Born at Buffalo, N.Y., July 15, 1916, to P.A. Surg. Gardner Ellis Robertson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robertson a daughter.

WOODSON.—Born at Norfolk, Va., July 14, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene M. Woodson, U.S.N., a daughter, Maritha Frances.

MARRIED.

BABIN—MILES.—At South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 5, 1916, Comdr. Provost Babin, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Harriet Miles.

CUMMINGS—THOMSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, 1916, Lieut. John W. W. Cummings, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Dickinson Thomson.

CUNNEEN—TOTH.—At New York, July 12, 1916, Ensign Frank J. Cunneen, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrice Terese Toth.

KOBBE—CARNES.—At South Pasadena, Cal., July 26, 1916, Major Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Margaret Carnes.

SHARP—LUND.—At Denver, Colo., Aug. 4, 1916, Capt. William F. Sharp, 5th F.A., and Miss Kathryn Lewis Lund.

SUTHERLAND—WAGNER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1916, Lieut. Albert R. Sutherland, U.S.M.C., and Dorothy Usher Wagner.

THOMPSON—JENNESS.—At Colon, Panama, July 24, 1916, Lieut. Robert Rowe Thompson, U.S.N., and Miss Luette Frost Jenness.

DIED.

BOGLE.—Killed at Longueval, France, July 16, 1916, Lieut. Andrew Blyth McCulloch Bogle, 11th Royal Scots, nephew of Commodore and Mrs. Theodor Porter, U.S.N.

GAMBLE.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., July 30, 1916, Mrs. Mary McGuffin Gamble, widow of Dr. Joseph Gamble and mother of Mrs. Thomas Taylor Duke, wife of Captain Duke, U.S.A.

GREGG.—Died at Reading, Pa., Aug. 7, 1916, Brevet Major Gen. David M. Gregg, U.S.V., a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1855, and a former captain of the 6th U.S. Cavalry.

HAYDEN.—Died at Newark, N.J., July 31, 1916, Mrs. Fanny Van Brocklin Hayden, widow of Joel Babcock Hayden, and mother of Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 3d Cav.

PAXTON.—Died near Harrisonburg, Va., July 30, 1916, Mrs. J. J. Paxton, sister-in-law of Major R. G. Paxton, U.S.A., retired.

SIMON.—Died, suddenly, on Aug. 5, 1916, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Anne C. Simon, wife of Prof. Otto Torney Simon and sister of Mrs. Roger Brooke, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Colonel Fullerton, commanding the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts, has issued instructions covering the annual tour of duty at harbor forts. The assignments are as follows: Corps Headquarters, Fort Strong, Mass., Aug. 13-29, inclusive; 1st Battalion, Fort Strong, Mass., Aug. 13-22, inclusive; 2d Battalion, Fort Andrews, Mass., Aug. 17-26, inclusive; 3d Battalion, Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 20-29, inclusive. The conditions prescribed by Cir. 15, D.M.A., 1915, for a joint camp of instruction will apply to this tour of duty. No company will receive federal pay unless it has present throughout the tour two officers and forty-one enlisted men who have been in the service for sixty days, and have been present at fourteen drills of one and one-half hours each. No part of the dress uniform will be taken on this tour of duty, and the same applies to the service cap for enlisted men. No intoxicating liquors will be brought upon any of the Government reservations by any enlisted man, nor will any such liquors be bought or sold upon such reservation.

That the 13th Coast Artillery, N.Y., was finally enabled to make arrangements to camp at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., for two weeks, beginning Sept. 10, is due to the energy of Col. Sydney Grant. The health authorities had objected to the previous schedule of the camp on account of the infantile paralysis epidemic. Colonel Grant went to Washington to consult with Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., of the Militia Bureau, and from there he went to Fishers Island for conference with Health Officer Hine. Colonel Grant explained, among other things, that there was not a case of infantile paralysis in the family of any member of the 13th. Mr. Hine said he could not remove his objection, but would not be opposed to the command coming to the island after the vacationists had returned to their homes on Labor Day, providing the epidemic had not extended. The question has been raised by some persons whether as many members of the command will be able to attend the exercises next month as if they were held in August. "I believe we will go into camp with about as many men in September as we would had we left Aug. 5, as planned," said Colonel Grant when questioned on this point. "I think it is generally understood that our going to Fort Wright is not in the nature of a vacation—an excursion as it were—but for real hard work. General Mills is very anxious to have the command get this practice, as it is along the general line of preparedness. Therefore, judging by the patriotic spirit so generally manifested by employers when the call for service along the Mexican border went out, I feel confident the concerns employing members of this command will be quite as willing to grant them time for coast defense practice."

The 6th Massachusetts Infantry arrived at Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 6, to go into camp after a pleasant passage from New Bedford. More than 700 officers and men reported, fully equipped for fourteen days' tour of duty. The camp is beautifully located and the site has been prepared by Capt. Henry H. Wheelock, quartermaster. The whole camp was piped for water, the tents of headquarters and those of the officers erected, also the cook houses.

Col. George C. Lambert, 1st Minn. Field Art., has been retired after a service of more than twenty-six years. Colonel Lambert is practically blind in one eye.

The following quartermaster sergeants have been commissioned in the Kentucky National Guard: Q.M. Sergt. Titus E. Sturgeon, discharged July 24, 1916; commissioned first lieut. 1st Battalion adjutant, 2d Inf. Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner, discharged July 24, 1916; commissioned captain, Co. K, 3d Inf.

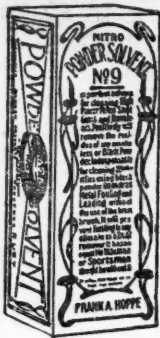
The following enlisted men of the National Guard of Kentucky will be discharged from the service of the United States to accept commissions in the National Guard of Kentucky: Regt. Sergt. Major Carter Stamper, 2d Inf.; Btl. Sergt. Major Ben F. Mahoney, 1st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Arch Cope, Co. F, 2d Inf.; 1st Sergt. Hiram Hogg, Co. I, 2d Inf.; Corpl. Tilford Ford, Co. A, 2d Inf., and Pvt. M. T. Back, Co. F, 2d Inf. (Aug. 3, E.D.)

The Gazette of the 7th New York Infantry has issued a very interesting "Camp McAllen" number. It contains accounts of the regiment's trip from New York city to its post of duty on the Texas border, and publishes a number of illustrations. Among the latter is a camp site of the 7th at McAllen, Texas, thirty-six hours before the arrival of the 7th, the site being covered with brush. Another picture shows the camp site of the 7th two hours after its arrival with tents erected. A roster of the officers and men who were mustered into the United States service and who left with the regiment is also given. The veterans of the regiment presented the active command with an auto truck and upon arrival at McAllen Colonel Fisk found an automobile ready for him, which had been purchased with funds supplied by the veterans.

First Lieut. Malcolm R. Matheson, Co. C, 47th N.Y., has resigned. He first joined the regiment April 26, 1912, and had previously served in the 14th Infantry.

The 1st and 10th Regiments of Infantry, which have been in camp at Camp Whitman, Greenhaven, N.Y., for some weeks, left last week for their home stations. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, and his staff, the camp commander, have also left for their homes in Brooklyn. General Eddy will retire for age on Aug. 17.

The 22d Corps of Engineers, N.G.N.Y., is reorganized to constitute a regiment of engineers to be composed of two battalions of three companies each, known and designated as the 22d Regiment of Engineers, and two additional companies for duty as Army troops.

**HOPPE'S Nitro Powder Solvent**

No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE
1741 No. Darien St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, N.G.N.Y.

Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, reserve list, N.G.N.Y., has been commissioned and assigned to duty in command of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, of the National Guard. He has passed the examining board and has taken hold of his new duties, in which he can be relied upon to work hard to make his new command a success. General Bridgman has been happy in giving many years of service in the cavalry and is an enthusiastic and efficient officer. It is hoped that young men who are advocates of preparedness will now turn to and show real earnestness by joining the National Guard, which will prove a benefit to themselves as well as to the state. Capt. Alfred R. Whitney, jr., who was adjutant to General Bridgman when he was in command of Squadron A as a major, and also served under the General when he was colonel of the 1st Cavalry, will serve as adjutant general to General Bridgman. He will have the rank of major and has passed the examining board. Lieut. Edward Martin, of the Cavalry, will be an aid to General Bridgman, whose headquarters will be at the armory of the 71st Regiment.

1ST N.Y.—COL. C. H. HITCHCOCK.

The 1st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Col. C. H. Hitchcock, was one of those originally designated as part of the mobile division for muster-in to the United States service. On June 18 its strength was reported to division headquarters as 1,148 officers and enlisted men. After a week's recruiting at home stations it was ordered to Camp Whitman and arrived June 27, with fifty-four officers and exactly 1,800 enlisted men, including its attached sanitary troops. It is believed that it was thus the largest regiment tendered for service under the call of the President, in this or any other state.

About July 5 it was announced the regiment was not to be included in the nine infantry regiments chosen for muster-in to the mobile division. There was naturally keen disappointment on the part of the officers and enlisted men, many of whom have made very material sacrifices in order to respond to the President's call. There was, however, no outbreak or outward manifestation of this very natural feeling. The regiment maintained its discipline and performed its tasks and duties without complaint or grumbling. Besides the regular work of drill and fatigue, it furnished the Provost Guard of over one hundred for nearly three weeks; also guards at post headquarters and at the quartermaster's depot. Its working parties laid and installed many hundred feet of water mains and operated the water system of the camp; furnished labor upon the roads and at the supply depots. Between three and four hundred men were thus on duty for three weeks outside the regiment, all of which, except the guard duty, was non-military in character, being more or less than hard manual labor.

During the period between July 5 and its return to home stations its condition as to discipline and morale could hardly be rated at less than "excellent." The number on sick report was only one per cent. after the recovery of the men from the effects of vaccination and typhoid prophylaxis. The absentees, with and without leave, numbered each about one per cent. of its strength, and the number in arrest was less than one per cent. The number of ineffectives from all causes during July was less than five per cent. of its entire strength.

On Sunday, July 23, the regiment was ordered to proceed to the state camp at Peekskill for rifle practice, and started on the following day. Under the orders four days were consumed in the march, so as to allow the 47th Infantry the necessary time to vacate the camp, on its march to Van Cortland Park. The regiment made its march of thirty-two miles and its nightly bivouacs in a disciplined and orderly manner, without straggling or losses from sickness or other causes. Two bivouacs and one day's march were made in severe rain. It arrived at the state camp at Peekskill at ten a.m., July 27, after a march of seven miles. Rifle practice was taken up on the range at Peekskill by battalions, during which the instruction course was gone through with good results. The regiment has always stood high and done good work in this department and has many competent instructors among its officers and enlisted men.

The regiment broke camp and entrained for its home stations on August 3. Its strength on demobilization was a little more than one hundred less than that with which it had taken the field more than a month before. Its losses were due to discharges for disability and to transfers to depot units in cases of men having dependents in particular need; also to discharges for expiration granted men, most of whom had expressed the intention of re-enlisting in the event of its being taken into the Federal service. All its officers and men have taken the Federal oath, and its numbers could readily have been made up to the statutory limit from its depot units had it seemed either necessary or advisable.

The reasons why an organization of this character was not sent to the border are of no military concern to its officers and men. They have returned to their home stations with discipline and organization unimpaired after what would seem to have been a very severe test, and are now, as ever, ready to respond to any call to duty from either the United States or the State of New York. There has been considerable discussion outside the 1st as to why a fine organization like this was left home, to give place to more than one notoriously weak organization.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

HELP! HELP!—The Answers editor asks the indulgence of the quiz propounders, who, especially since passage of the National Defense Act, have been bombarding this column with nuts to crack. The War Department by degrees is working

CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.

Specialist on Insurance for the Services
Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates
80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY. Phone 3059 John

Why they're Sensible

Occasionally, a more heavy, full-powered cigarette than Fatima tastes mighty good. But heavy cigarettes are a little too "oily" and rich to suit most men for long. You are certain to find more **comfort** in a delicately balanced blend like Fatima. Because Fatimas leave a man feeling keen and fit even after smoking more often than usual. That's why they're sensible. Prove it yourself.

Leggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND

TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the point that you should look for in the cigarette steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff in your mouth for a few seconds. Hold it "tight" around against your tongue. If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel cool and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a snipping sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper tickle" in your throat. Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobacco in the cigarette includes a correct proportion of mild grades—and all of the various grades have been properly mellowed by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities in each of the different types of tobaccos, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it throughout the day without feeling any effect from it. But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobacco is of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

Try these tests on Fatima

**A Sensible Cigarette
20 for 15c**

out the various details for carrying into effect the provisions for the first increment in the various corps and arms, and these orders are appearing in our columns as quickly as they are issued. The Judge Advocate General has been overworked by reason of the large number of new provisions of law calling for expressions of judicial opinion, but numerous opinions of the Judge Advocate General on the new law have already appeared in our news columns, and more are yet to come. Many inquiries that have come to us in the past two weeks, and which we have not yet been able to reach, have been answered either by published opinions of the Judge Advocate General, by general orders of the War Department or by answers to other inquirers in our columns during the fortnight passed. If your question still awaits reply, be patient. There may be scores ahead of you.

M. P. C.—All enlistments made prior to Nov. 1, 1916, are for seven years—four active, three reserve—same as heretofore. The new enlistment contracts authorized by the National Defense Act of June 3 are to apply only to "enlistments entered upon on or after Nov. 1, 1916." See Sec. 27 of the Defense Act.

R. R. W. asks: (1) A man on his second enlistment in the Militia is sworn into the Federal Service at the recent mobilization. What pay would he draw? (2) Having served one enlistment in the Army a man enlists in the Militia and is sworn into the Federal Service. Would he draw first or second enlistment pay? (3) A man having deserted and being caught, serves time in prison and is dishonorably discharged. Could he be reinstated in time of war? Answer: (1) First period pay. (2) Being placed on the same basis as the Regular Army as regards pay, when mustered into Federal service this man having had a former full period of Regular Army service, it appears, should receive second period pay. (3) See subsection (5) of A.R. 861.

C. S. G. S.—A.R. 134 gives full data as to what service counts for retirement as an enlisted man.

W. C.—See answer to We Know.

W. M.—Why don't you try for a commission from the ranks? There are 1,500 vacancies and so far about 800 have applied to take examinations open to enlisted men and civilians.

WE KNOW asks: When an enlisted man accepts a commission in the Militia, does it discontinue his continuous service pay when the Militia is mustered out, or does his pay continue from the period at which he accepted the commission? Answer: No doubt the precedent established with the Volunteer and Scout officers will be followed in this case. When he returns to the enlisted ranks of the Regular Army his commissioned time is credited as continuous service in the Army, and his period pay is determined in accordance therewith.

J. R. R. asks: (1) Going out of the Service at the end of four years and desiring to re-enlist how much time will I have to do this in? My idea is to re-enlist and there is some doubt regarding the question I ask about. (2) A sergeant carpenter on the eligible list, Q.M.C., does the increase in the Army expedite his chances of appointment? Answer: (1) Three months if you want your service to count as continuous. (2) It would seem that it should. He remains on the eligible list without re-examination until appointed.

OLD SOLDIER.—It is not possible for us to determine your double time from the meagre data you give us. Apply through channel to The A.G.

J. C. McC. asks: (1) How many men at the present time are on the Regular Army Reserve? (2) The Army Reserve having been called out how many, or what per cent, have responded to the call? (3) Men having enlisted prior to the Reorganization bill, can they purchase their discharge without being placed on the reserve? Answer: (1) and (2) Recent figures have not been published. (3) No, unless the Secretary of War grants exception in the case.

T. L. asks: A soldier enlisted at Fort Jay, April 18, 1913, for seven years; if discharged in the Canal Zone, Panama, at the expiration of four years' service, and immediately re-enlisted, and wished to go to San Francisco, Cal., on furlough upon re-enlisting, would he be entitled to transportation in kind and subsistence from the place of discharge for a distance equal to that from the Canal Zone to Fort Jay, N.Y., in the direction of San Francisco, Cal., via the Pacific coast? Answer: No; he would be entitled to actual water transportation from Canal Zone to New York.

J. E. asks: Am I not entitled to an enlistment period for the time served from Oct. 7, 1905, to June 13, 1907 (1 year 8 months seven days), when I was discharged for the convenience of the Government and immediately re-enlisted for foreign service the following day, having served more than half my enlistment at that time? Answer: No; this was prior to passage of the Pay law of 1908, which authorized counting of a half enlistment as a full period in case of discharge for convenience and immediate re-enlistment.

J. M. J.—The base pay of supply sergeant under the National Defense Act is \$36 in Corps of Engineers; \$30 in Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

R. H. K.—For an answer to your question regarding regulations governing transfers of officers in accordance with Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act, see Bulletin 17, on page 1521, our issue of July 22; also Bulletin 18 on page 1578, of Aug. 5 issue.

R. R. L.—The man who deserted from the Navy eight years ago is no longer liable to trial and punishment.

TRAINING CORPS.—The Army Appropriation bill now in conference carries an item for pay of the Officers' Reserve Corps, but none for the Officers' Training Corps. No orders

have been issued for the training corps. When the President decides to carry out this part of the defense program, orders will appear in these columns. G.O. 32, War D., 1916, as noted in issue of Aug. 5, page 1585, publishes regulations regarding examinations for officers of Officers' Reserve Corps.

J. H. E. asks: I have over twenty years' continuous service in the U.S. Army. (1) Now if, in case of war and I would accept a commission in the Volunteers, would the time served in the Volunteers count for me on retirement as an enlisted man? (2) Would my pay as an officer be increased forty per cent. on account of my service in the Army before I got the commission? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Yes.

SOLDATA.—Write to The Adjutant General for information regarding entrance to West Point. From the same source you may obtain the pamphlet giving information for aspirants to a commission. Examinations will be held at various places soon for second lieutenants to be appointed from the ranks and from civil life.

O. J. H.—Ask the Q.M.G. as to your prospects for appointment as sergeant clerk.

L. K. F. asks: Enlisted Aug. 1, 1913, and wished to leave Service at end of three years, but am unable to do so, being held by orders allowing no one to be furloughed to reserve. Am I qualified to quit active service after Nov. 1 if commanding officer considers me an efficient soldier? Answer: No; not until Aug. 1, 1917, and if reserve is called out at that time, you might be retained in service during the exigency, which might be to end of your seven-year contract.

A. S.—A man who purchases discharge and is furloughed to reserve in consequence thereof, as provided for in the National Defense Act, does not receive travel pay. Purchases of discharge are not being permitted at the present time.

P. B. asks: Will have served three years Aug. 1, 1916. Will I be placed on the reserve the following day, or have I the privilege of remaining in civil life for a period of ninety days before re-enlistment? Answer: If your application to be furloughed has been accepted you may not re-enlist until expiration of four years. We understand that furloughs are not being granted at present to three-year men.

M. A.—Your questions regarding naturalization can be answered by the local U.S. Court officer at El Paso, where you first applied. As to taking up land, inquire of the Interior Department at Washington.

R. G.—You will find several questions regarding purchase of discharge answered below.

W. S. A.—A man who purchases discharge does not get transportation home, even though furloughed to the reserve under the new law as to purchase of discharge.

H. B. asks: A man enlisted in the Army at the age of eighteen years with his parents' consent. He has served three years in the Army and now wants to go home on reserve. How shall he go about it in order to go home on reserve? Answer: Should apply thirty days beforehand. At present furloughs are being withheld from three-year men.

HOSPITAL CORPS.—We published in our issue of Nov. 20, 1915, the results of the examinations of May 17-22 for Hospital Corps sergeants, first class. The Surgeon General informs us that there is nothing later available for publication.

OLD SOLDIER asks: A says an enlisted man has the privilege of remaining in civil life for a period of ninety days before re-enlisting. B says if you do not re-enlist the following day after serving three years you are furloughed on the

reserve for a period of four years. Answer: B is right. The privilege of re-enlisting from the reserve is open to those who have served four years, but not to the three-year men.

W. S. K.—A man who has bought his discharge from the Army cannot again purchase discharge until after one year's service and then the price is determined by the time elapsed on service since last purchase of discharge. If one year, \$120; two years, \$100, etc.; these prices for discharge in U.S. Elsewhere higher; see G.O. 31, 1914. Privilege is being withheld at present.

X. Y. Z. asks: Is a bandsman of the Naval Academy band entitled to his ration money while he is on furlough? Answer: No.

G. E. R.—Your continuous service since March 18, 1899, puts you in fifth period. Your short term, Sept. 18, 1905, to Dec. 13, 1907, did not count as a full period, though you were discharged for convenience, as it was prior to May 11, 1908.

C. C. asks: (1) I am a soldier in the Canal Zone in the Infantry; can I transfer to another regiment in the States? (2) Can I go to the reserve on my three years? (3) I have my mother to support, with five children; I make a \$10 allotment a month to her and that is not enough to support her; I would like to get discharged or go to the reserve now, just to support my mother; can I get it? Answer: Explain your wishes through the channel.

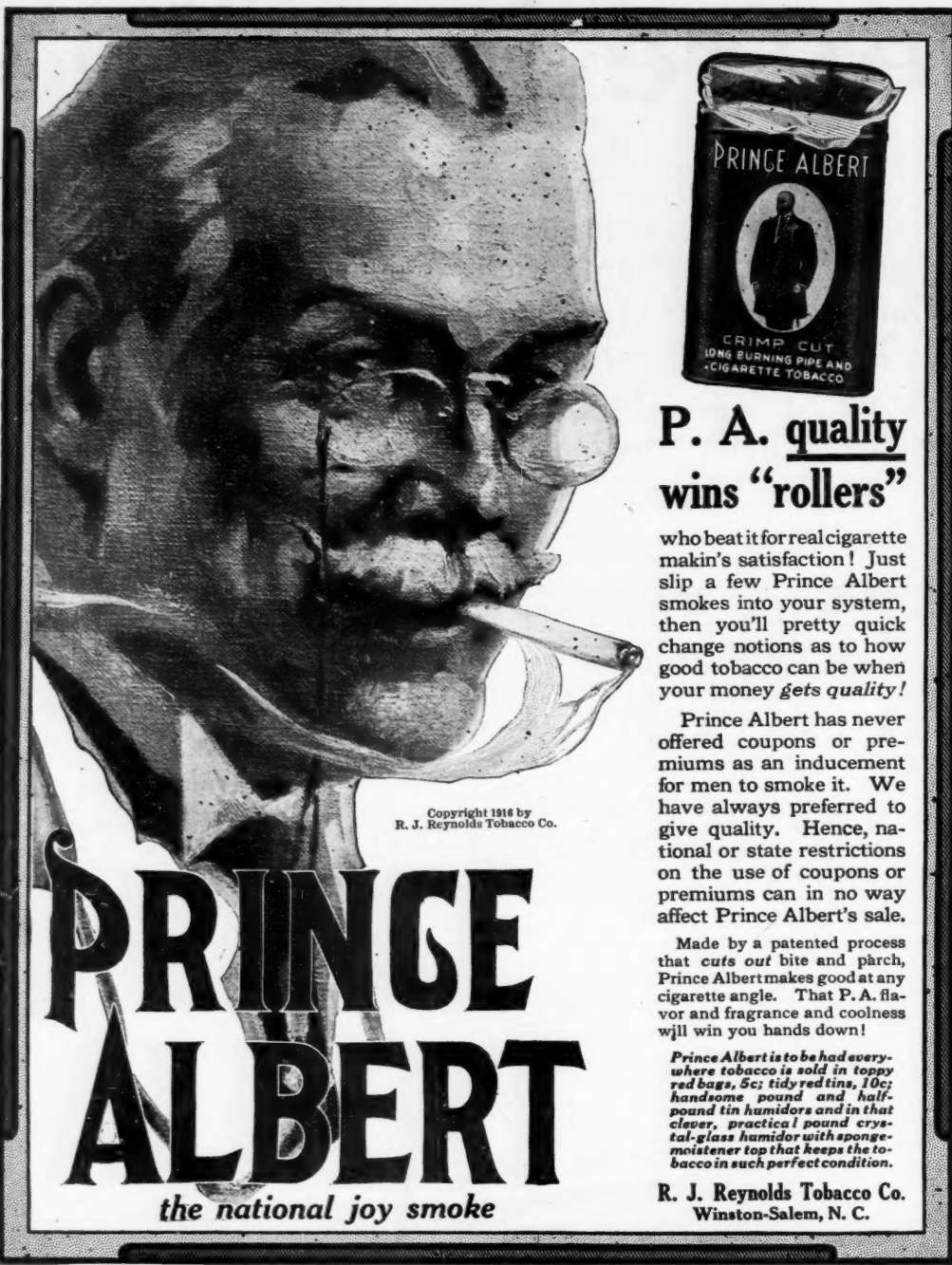
R. E. L.—H. L. Cooper is captain, 28th Infantry, at Mission, Texas.

A. S. P.—The pay of second lieutenant is \$1,700. Examinations will be held at various places. Write to The Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., for circulars.

H. V. W.—The latest order bearing on rifle qualification is G.A.R. 20, 1915, in which we find this paragraph of A.R. 1345 answering your query: "A soldier who re-enlists in an organization armed with the rifle in which qualification is authorized, within three months from the date of discharge from such an organization will continue to receive, for one year from the date of such re-enlistment, the extra compensation to which he was entitled at the date of discharge, provided that the soldier does not attain a different classification within that period."

A. L.—The Senate has not yet passed a bill to pension Spanish War veterans. The House on Feb. 16 passed H.R. 54, to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection or in China.

Q.M. SERGEANT asks: I understand that the extra allowance of \$6 paid to mess sergeants heretofore will be discontinued as per new Army bill. How can this be, when the last clause in the bill distinctly states that no enlisted man's pay will be reduced? Have we (mess sergeants) not good grounds for a claim? Answer: The bill says: "Nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay and allowances now authorized by law for any grade of enlisted men of the Army." But you overlook the fact that there was not a mess sergeant grade in the Army before the passage of the Defense Act. Men heretofore were detailed to act as mess sergeants and received \$6 extra pay over their grade pay for such detail. The National Defense Act now creates in the various arms the definite grade of mess sergeant and fixes the pay of grade at \$36 in the Corps of Engineers and \$30 in Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. You have no grounds for a claim, for the pay of the grade in which you are enlisted and serving (Q.M. sergeant) is not reduced.



Copyright 1916 by
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

P. A. quality wins "rollers"

who beat it for real cigarette makin's satisfaction! Just slip a few Prince Albert smokes into your system, then you'll pretty quick change notions as to how good tobacco can be when your money gets quality!

Prince Albert has never offered coupons or premiums as an inducement for men to smoke it. We have always preferred to give quality. Hence, national or state restrictions on the use of coupons or premiums can in no way affect Prince Albert's sale.

Made by a patented process that cuts out bite and parch, Prince Albert makes good at any cigarette angle. That P. A. flavor and fragrance and coolness will win you hands down!

Prince Albert is to be had everywhere tobacco is sold in top red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that clever, practical pound crystal-glass hamidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in just perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 5, 1916.

The 1st Delaware Infantry passed through El Paso Monday, en route to Deming, N.M. Their train was fired upon by Mexicans when passing through the Big Bend district, but no damage was done. Lieut. G. P. Parker, in command of 280 militiamen from Boston, arrived at the Massachusetts camp Monday. The band of the 9th Massachusetts met them before brigade headquarters. Some of the number were later sent to duty at Columbus, N.M.

Major Edward Sigerfoos, 7th Inf., has been detailed by Gen. George Bell to command a provisional truck brigade, which will include all heavy trucks in operation by Regulars and National Guard, excepting those used by the depot quartermaster corps in the city. The truck brigade has assumed large proportions and at present is divided into five companies and will be added to almost immediately by seven more. Each company operates thirty-three trucks and has proved of inestimable value in quick transportation of troops as well as freight. Last month they were used for transportation of troops and all necessary baggage to the target range in New Mexico, nearly forty miles distant, to which the troops formerly had to march.

Lieut. Terrill E. Price, son of Gen. William G. Price, commander of the 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania Infantry, and J. Howard Berry, a famous athlete of the Pennsylvania University, will take an examination soon for service in the Aviation Section of the Regular Army. Both young men belong to Company D, 1st Pennsylvania Infantry. Major William Elliott, depot quartermaster, is advertising for general blacksmiths, as there are not nearly sufficient men at present to take care of the work due to the thousands of horses being shipped in here for the use of the Cavalry. Excellent pay, lodging and board is offered these men.

Due to the fact that the National Defense Act does not provide for inspectors of small-arms practice, Capt. Thomas McCarthy, 5th Mass., Harold J. Patton, 8th, Joseph Lawless, 9th Mass. Inf., and Lieut. Stuart Wise, Cav., will be mustered out of the Service, as they are now doing duty as inspectors. The Massachusetts Cavalry includes doctors, lawyers and many Harvard men, and they have gotten down to real camp life and are a smiling and contented lot. A car load of books, magazines, hospital supplies, comfort bags, games, playing cards, pencils, paper, soap and many other articles which will add to the comfort and pleasure of the Massachusetts boys was received at the National Red Cross headquarters in El Paso Monday and at once distributed to the men. A box of clay "soap bubble" pipes was welcomed with delight, for they are treasures not to be found in this part of the world. Part of the car load was shipped to the companies of Massachusetts Infantry at Columbus, N.M.

Captain Gorrell, of the Aviation Section, at Columbus, N.M., narrowly escaped serious injury, if not death, last week when his airplane fell to the ground after having made an altitude record. Owing to the quick thought and action of Lieut. Conrad Wesseloff, Med. Corps, 8th Mass. Inf., Private Carl Weiss, of the regiment, was rescued from being buried alive, when while digging a sink the ground caved in and buried him out of sight. Lieutenant Wesseloff set the men to digging

as quickly as possible, he at last uncovering the head of the buried man with his hands. Weiss was unconscious, but came to after strenuous efforts on the part of the rescuers.

Gratifying statistics have been issued from the base hospital at this garrison to relieve the anxiety of parents and families of militiamen on duty on the border to the effect that out of 35,000 men there are only 170 in the hospital, and these are only minor illnesses. Three or four accidents have occurred whereby two men met with death and the others with painful bruises or breaks, but of real sickness there is none. A branch quartermaster depot will be established at Tobin, north of the post, for the use of the Pennsylvania troops at Camp Stewart. This will eliminate a considerable lot of hauling with the heavy trucks, which at present haul supplies from the city.

Chaplain William Atkinson, 31st Mich. Inf., filled the pulpit of St. Clement's Episcopal Church on Sunday. Chaplain Atkinson is rector of a Detroit Episcopal Church, but left it gladly to accompany the troops to the border and is popular with both officers and men.

A number of Y.M.C.A. huts have been completed and opened at the different militia camps in El Paso by that organization. The association is spending some \$200,000 at the camps along the border; this was made possible by liberal donations from a number of wealthy persons of New York and Boston and other cities. Secretaries from the home state of each organization have been engaged by the Association as being better fitted to understand the needs of each particular section of men and have been put in charge of each hut.

An order for 70,000 horses and mules, to be delivered at the remount station near this post, was made recently. The remount corral has been constructed on the east end of the old target range a mile to the north of the garrison and is being constantly enlarged to accommodate the animals.

Battery A, Rhode Island Art., commenced smoke bomb practice on the target range Monday. An examination for expert gunners is being held; at the last examination back East out of 175 men 105 qualified as experts. On Monday the 34th U.S. Infantry at Camp Fort Bliss was ordered to prepare additional camp sites for eighteen regiments which are expected to reach the border next week. Locations in Camp Pershing, Camp Stewart and other sites beyond the garrison have been designated by General Bell for the incoming troops. The 33d Michigan Infantry, with the Artillery and Cavalry sections of the Michigan troops, will be among the number to arrive next week.

The National W.C.T.U. section for the relief of soldiers and sailors has added much comfort and cheer to the men in the base hospital at this post. Among their latest acts of kindness was the installation of twenty electric fans, and also the means for the enlarging of the "movies" to accommodate at least 3,000 men. Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., on Sunday held the first of his open-air sermons since his return to the post from two months' sick leave. His address was particularly for the young soldier and was entitled "The Power of an Apron String." The regimental band of the 20th Infantry and a quartette from the city furnished the music for the evening.

The 8th Mass. Infantry band was sent to Ysleta, ten miles from El Paso, last Sunday and gave a concert for the benefit and pleasure of the citizens of the little town. A train load of troops for the regiments at Douglas, Ariz., passed through El Paso last Saturday. The Western Union Telegraph Com-

pany has established an office at Camp Stewart for Army and National Guard needs.

The first of a series of twilight open-air services to be held at Camp Stewart was begun Wednesday in charge of Chaplain W. W. Hall, 16th Penn. N.G., assisted by Christian Endeavorers from El Paso. All the kitchens of the militia camps are being supplied with screens and mess shelters are being erected to combat flies. Officers of some of the camps have themselves purchased the necessary lumber for these and the flooring of their tents and the work has been done by the men. Colonel Francisco Garza, chief of staff of Gen. Jacinto Trevino, was a visitor at the National Guard camps a few days ago. The 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, recruited in Philadelphia since the departure of the 1st, is expected in Camp Pershing next week. The Artillery sections of the Pennsylvania command are having heavy drill every day on a forty-acre flat beyond the camp.

Tuesday of this week drills by squads were commenced in all the National Guard camps. The past month has been spent in settling the camps, breaking in men and horses, becoming acclimated, etc., and now the regular drill work to bring the militiamen up to the standard maintained by the Regulars will begin in earnest. As the camps of the Massachusetts and Michigan troops are in the city, with limited space, it will be necessary for these commands to march out the mesa near this garrison for a drill ground.

Gen. Frederick Funston has ordered that hereafter enlisted men in the National Guard shall not be permitted to act as newspaper correspondents. This, however, does not apply to regular correspondents with the National Guard organizations.

The demand for ice has overtaken resources of El Paso, and in consequence several car loads were shipped to the Army last week from Fort Riley. Many commanding officers, however, holding that drinking much ice water and other iced drinks is injurious to the men, have adopted the Mexican method of hanging the canteen up in the shade and keeping the outside wet, which keeps the water inside quite pleasant and not harmful.

The nine officers of the General Staff recently ordered to the border for duty from Washington, D.C., are expected to arrive next week. These officers will act as division chiefs of staff. Col. George V. H. Mosely, formerly of the General Staff, was detailed for duty with the Pennsylvania Division and came with the brigade to the border from Mount Gretna, Pa. Announcement was made in El Paso this week that Swift and Company would pay all employees who were called out with the National Guard. A number of Army officers were luncheon guests of the Rotary Club of El Paso on Wednesday. Among those making brief addresses were Lieut. H. B. Lewis, Capt. E. G. Huber, Capt. F. Kramer and Lieut. J. G. Ellis.

Company F, 4th Pennsylvania Inf., was last week transformed into a company of engineers, as a large percentage of the men in the company were expert engineers. Captain Archibald will be in command of the new unit, the place of which will be filled by another company recruited in their home state. The new unit will at once begin work of transforming the present roads from lanes of dust to passable thoroughfares; they will also prepare a drainage system for the elimination of the water which will fill the camp site of the Pennsylvania troops in case of a heavy rainy season, which occurs at times in this section.

The personnel of a general court-martial board for the whole of El Paso district has been appointed by Gen. George Bell. The president of the board will be Col. Edward L. Logan, 9th Mass. Inf. Back in Boston Colonel Logan is a district judge. Other officers are: Major William J. Casey, 9th Mass.; Major W. L. Bove, 5th Mass.; Major Earl R. Stewart, 32d Mich.; Capt. C. A. Staten, Thomas J. Cobey, Donald C. Smith, 8th Mass.; Hugh J. Maguire, 9th Mass.; A. C. Wilson, 31st Mich.; George L. Olsen, Joseph Cathcart, 32d Mich.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Redfern, 8th Mass.; J. H. Bruce, 31st Mich.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Buckminster, 5th Mass., judge advocate.

Brig. Gen. George A. Dodd, formerly 10th Cavalry, and recently retired, arrived in El Paso Thursday from Douglas, Ariz., and is on his way to Jithaca, N.Y., where he will make his home. Col. Herbert J. Slocum, 13th Cav., accompanied General Dodd to El Paso, but left the same evening for Brownsville, to take command of a National Guard brigade. Capt. Wilson B. Burt, 20th Inf., has been detailed for duty with the National Guard of California.

Gen. Granger L. Adams left this week for his new duties at Deming, N.M., as commander of the militia at that point.

All the militia troops as well as those of the Regular Army will have ten days' target practice for each company on the range in Dona Anna county, N.M., about thirty miles from this garrison. The different troop organizations will be moved by motor trucks to the site, beginning the first of the week. Major Charles F. Craig, M.C., arrived this week to take charge of a laboratory for the further protection of the 40,000 soldiers now in the El Paso district. An office opened in the Mills building will be designated as Laboratory No. 2, and is equipped with every known device for detection of disease and its treatment.

The fight between Mexican bandits and U.S. troops at Fort Hancock, fifteen miles below El Paso, early Monday morning called out troops from this garrison. In the Monday fight Private J. Twomey, Troop F, 8th Cav., and Robert L. Wood, a military scout, were killed, and Sergt. Lewis Thompson, 8th Cav., severely, though not dangerously, wounded. Word was received by James Bean, a customs officer on duty at Fort Hancock, that bandits were concealed in an adobe house, possibly with the intention of raiding a little store in that vicinity. Sergeant Thompson, with a detachment of troops, accompanied by the customs officer and the scout, went to the house and demanded entrance, but the bandits inside immediately opened fire and tried to make their escape. Three of the Mexicans were found dead after the battle, though it is believed that all five were killed. Scout Wood was killed instantly and Private Twomey was discovered a little later, having evidently bled to death from two deep wounds. Sergeant Thompson was brought to the post hospital by Private Shaine, of the Hospital Corps, who had previously given him every attention on the field. Later in the day it was reported to General Bell that 150 Mexicans had been seen near Fort Hancock, and in consequence two troops of the 8th Cavalry, a battalion of Infantry and a motor-cycle corps were rushed to Fort Hancock, but no evidence of any body of Mexicans was found. During the fight a body of Carranza troops crossed the Rio Grande onto American soil, and when they learned of the attack by the bandits they joined in pursuit of the renegades. The troops from the post, under command of Capt. William Kelley, 8th Cav., returned to garrison the following day.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Francis H. Pope arrived recently to join her husband, Captain Pope, 7th Cav. Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, 13th Cav., are spending a few days at Clouderoff, N.M. Captain Lewis is with the command of General Pershing in Mexico. Mrs. J. E. Mann recently arrived in the El Paso district to join Captain Mann, 7th Cav., on duty here. Edward Solomon, of El Paso, entertained a number of Army people on Sunday with a picnic party at his ranch below El Paso.

Several officers of the 1st Massachusetts Infantry gave an elaborate dinner party at the Sheldon Hotel on Tuesday evening. American beauty roses and ferns decorated the table and a corsage bouquet of roses was at the plate of each woman guest. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour to music by a Mexican orchestra. Miss Valeria Garrard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, gave a dinner on Wednesday to a number of bachelor officers of the 8th Cavalry from the garrison. All later attended the dance at the new post hop room.

The recently completed club house of the officers at the post was opened Wednesday evening with a "house warming." Following the destruction by fire of the El Paso Country Club, which was not far from the post and was a delightful resort for many of the officers and their families, it was decided to build an Army club at the garrison. A site was chosen overlooking the city and many miles down the valley, which will prove a very delightful location. The members have decided to offer it for the use of social gatherings, and visitors are always welcome. Capt. John A. Wagner is secretary of the club. The house is attractively furnished. For the "house warming" it was decorated with Japanese lanterns on the porches and outside the building and a color scheme of green and yellow, with easy chairs, rugs and cushions, making it most attractive. Great credit is due Col. George H. Langhorne for its success. The hosts for the evening were the officers and ladies of the 8th Cavalry, and the guests included

many from the Army district and the younger society set of the city. The receiving line was composed of Mesdames George C. Barnhardt, wife of Captain Barnhardt, and Mrs. R. W. Briggs, wife of Captain Briggs, of the regiment. The orchestra of the 8th Cavalry band furnished music for dancing. The University Club, of El Paso, will give a "singfest" Saturday evening, complimentary to all college men with the National Guard. The affair will be in the nature of an outdoor feast on the side of Mt. Franklin, to the west of the city and the post. Mrs. W. A. Fenner, wife of Captain Fenner, M.C., Mich. N.G., came to El Paso last week from the North to join her husband. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph B. Aleshire are visiting friends in El Paso.

A number of wives of officers of the different militia commands have joined their husbands on the border and are located in the city. On Friday a party of seven, all from Boston, came down together for a glimpse of camp life.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., July 1, 1916.

A delightful luncheon was given in honor of Miss Polly Bailey, June 26, by Mrs. Charles Lynch, wife of Colonel Lynch, M.C. A "Bride's Book" was given to the honored guest. Other guests were Miss Omira Bailey, the Misses Florence and Juanita Kimball, Katherine Arnold, Carrie Baxter and Mesdames Phipps, Bunker, Kimberly and Porter. A bridge-tea and handkerchief shower was given in honor of Miss Polly Bailey by Mrs. Allen Kimberly on Monday. Miss Bailey was blindfolded and led under a large flower bell, from which were suspended a countless number of pretty handkerchiefs. The bell was lowered until the handkerchiefs were within reach and to each was pinned a card on which was written some "helpful hint" in the proper bringing up of a husband! Mrs. Hearn served tea. Bridge prizes were won by Miss Polly Bailey, Katherine Arnold and Mesdames Rutherford, Steele, Cocheu, Clark and McCammon.

At least seventy people from Corregidor attended the reception on Friday evening, given by Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, of Fort McKinley. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips were house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, and Col. and Mrs. Hearn were guests of Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan. Gen. and Mrs. C. J. Bailey entertained at the Army and Navy Club at dinner before the reception for Capt. W. L. Patterson, of the Aviation Section, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly, the Misses Omira and Polly Bailey and Lieutenants Gandy and Jones.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Callan on Friday evening. Lieut. Alexander C. Sullivan, C.A.C., from mapping detail in northern Luzon, has returned to Corregidor. Major and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Eleanor Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq, Miss Curtis, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie returned to the "Rock" June 30, after a cruise to the Southern Islands. Lieut. and Mrs. Austin J. Canning were hosts at dinner and a dance at the Nipa Club on Friday for members of the Medical Corps, including Col. and Mrs. Lynch, Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood, Captains Ingold and Harwood, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hillman, Wilds and Randall. The Misses Florence and Juanita Kimball and Katherine Arnold were guests at a dinner given by the Misses Grant, of Manila, on June 28.

Little Alice Stewart was hostess at a children's fancy dress party Saturday for Elizabeth and Margaret Hearn, Louise and Douglas Cordiner, Jim Tanner, John and Billie Steele and Jack and Eddie Farnsworth. Col. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn had dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. Alex M. Hall and Lieutenant Lonergan. An unusually attractive dinner was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Harry L. Steele, in honor of Major Steele's birthday, for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Dutton, Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mesdames Peek, Cocheu, Turtle, Phipps and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. A large "make-believe" birthday pie filled with gifts was passed to each guest and great merriment ensued. The Artillery orchestra played.

Target practice for the six-inch guns was held June 28 and was most successful.

Corregidor, P.I., July 7, 1916.

The Nipa Club, Infantry Level, was the scene of many and festive "promotion" supper parties last Saturday and seldom has the club witnessed such hilarity. Speeches, toasts and dancing lasted until the early morning hours. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. White entertained the promotion table, which occupied the entire end of the porch and at which were Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. William Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Wilde, M.C., Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Mygatt, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Hillman, M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Vose, Lieut. and Mrs. Dailey, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Clare and Lieutenant Dunn, C.E. There was also a "non-promotion" party given by Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cocheu, Coast Artillery, for the less fortunate ones, who gained files only, but judging from the merriment of the tables their spirits were equally high.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cordiner were hosts at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Captain Ingold, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Katherine Arnold and Lieutenants Sullivan and Cole. Another jolly supper was that given by Lieut. and Mrs. D. S. Wilson for Lieuts. and Mesdames Garrison, Fowler, Andrews, Mr. Cameron and Lieutenants Johnson, Jones and Cleary.

Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. McCaughey, Miss Franklin and Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan Lemly gave a pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. MacGregor and Lieut. C. C. Stokely, of Fort McKinley. Before the dance Friday a dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. William Porter in honor of Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan and Lieut. and Mrs. Avery. After the dance a supper was given at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Birdsall for Capt. and Mesdames Sherwood, Terrell and Pettis, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cordiner, Avery, Pierce, Scudder, Bell and Fulton.

Major and Mrs. Samuel G. Jones and their niece, Miss Laura Jones, of Fort McKinley, were guests at Corregidor on Sunday and dined with Col. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Gandy, guests of Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, returned to Manila on Wednesday last. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Brereton and their two small children, who arrived on the Sherman, are at Corregidor and are now occupying quarters on the Mine Level.

Capt. Alex M. Hall and Lieut. Thomas Lonergan were hosts at a "cocktail party" for all the members of the Infantry garrison on July 1, before the celebration at the Nipa Club. Col. and Mrs. Phillips gave a dinner Sunday for Lieuts. and Mesdames McLeary, Cordiner, Donovan and Lieutenants Lonergan and Jones; Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood and Lieut. and Mrs. Fowler were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Pettis; Lieut. and Mrs. John H. H. Scudder gave a pretty dinner in honor of Miss Carrie Baxter, Miss Katherine Arnold and Lieutenants Canady and Sullivan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt and Lieut. and Mrs. Cramer, with their small daughter, sailed on the Warren. Lieut. and Mrs. Cramer will join the transport at Nagasaki, when they will sail for the homeland. A beautiful reception and dance was given at the Topsis Club on July 4 by Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Gandy. Lieut. Allen Kimberly introduced the guests and Mrs. Hearn and Mrs. Steele served.

Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Dailey and Lieut. and Mrs. Hillman were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mygatt on Friday. Mrs. Evan H. Humphrey gave a bridge-tea July 5. Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Lemly served. Prizes were won by Mesdames Steele, Johnson and Fowler.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. S. Wilson had dinner Thursday for Capt.



Uncle Sam's New Army "Mule"

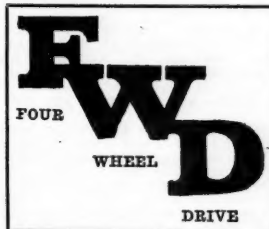
THE four-legged mule was a faithful performer, but the Four-Wheel Drive is a better one. He can pull as much freight as 40 mules and at a great saving in cost per ton mile.

The U. S. Government experts were a unit in declaring that F-W-D Trucks were the only ones with sufficient pulling power to meet army requirements.

Front wheels pull, back wheels push. Nothing can stop them.

Send for F-W-D illustrated book.
Free to army officers.

FOUR WHEEL DRIVE AUTO CO.
503 Main Street
Clintonville, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



and Mrs. Pettis, Capt. and Mrs. Turtle, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman and Lieut. and Mrs. White. Lieut. Earl Canady, of the Aviation Section, was host at a dinner at the Nipa Club on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary, the Misses Baxter, Arnold, Leitch and Lieutenants Sullivan and Cole.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, July 21, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. Wills, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Captain Bugbee and Lieutenants Byrne and Larned were dinner guests, and attended the dance at Hotel Washington Saturday night. Major McGrew was a host that night at the Union Club, having as his Empire guests to dinner and the dance Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Misses Helen Muir and Isabel Jones. At a beautiful buffet luncheon Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey entertained on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Muir, Colonel Hagadorn, Major and Mrs. Miller, Colonel Devore, Mrs. Clagett, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bolling, Capt. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Van Wyck, Captain Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Miss Arnold, Lieuts. and Mesdames Drennen and O'Brien.

Madame and Captain Partello had supper Sunday for Colonel Devore and Mrs. C. W. Larned. Capt. and Mrs. Allan Rutherford dined with Colonel Hagadorn at the Tivoli on Sunday, and Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier had as their dinner guests there that night Capt. and Mrs. Brady, after which all called on Gen. and Mrs. C. E. Edwards, who receive on every alternate Sunday at their beautiful home on Quarry Heights. Mrs. Glade's house guests, Mesdames Huntington and Durfee,

have been entertained at card parties during the week by Madame Partello, Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Glade.

At the bachelors' mess last evening Lieutenants Byrne, Lewis and Waite entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Boyers, Capt. and Mrs. Goodwin. That same night Capt. and Mrs. Moss were hosts at bridge in celebration of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Muir. Enjoying this delightful affair were Major and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Caffery, Captain Bugbee, Captain Wills, Miss Muir and Lieut. and Mrs. Milburn.

Empire, Canal Zone, July 28, 1916.

The Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, headed by Gen. William C. Gorgas, who have been on a tour to South America to study sanitary conditions, arrived Sunday, en route to the States. In the afternoon Col. and Mrs. Harding gave a reception for them, and that evening the Army Medical Corps of the Canal Zone gave an elaborate dinner at the Tivoli Hotel, when more than forty guests attended and Col. Dean Howard and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse received. On Monday night the civilian Canal medics entertained the visitors at an elaborate banquet at the University Club, General Gorgas receiving many glowing tributes. General Gorgas was the first president of this association. Two other distinguished guests, members of this South American Commission were Major H. R. Carter, formerly superintendent of hospitals for the Isthmian Canal Commission, and Major T. C. Lyster, formerly chief surgeon of the ear, eye and throat clinic of Ancon Hospital. The night of this banquet, Mrs. Gorgas was entertained at dinner by Gen. and Mrs. Edwards. The following night the University Club gave a reception and dance in honor of General Gorgas and his party, and on Wednesday General Gorgas was honored guest at a dinner of the Incas Society. Yesterday they went to Colon and spent last night at Hotel Washington, sailing about noon.

Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse gave a bridge luncheon on Satur-

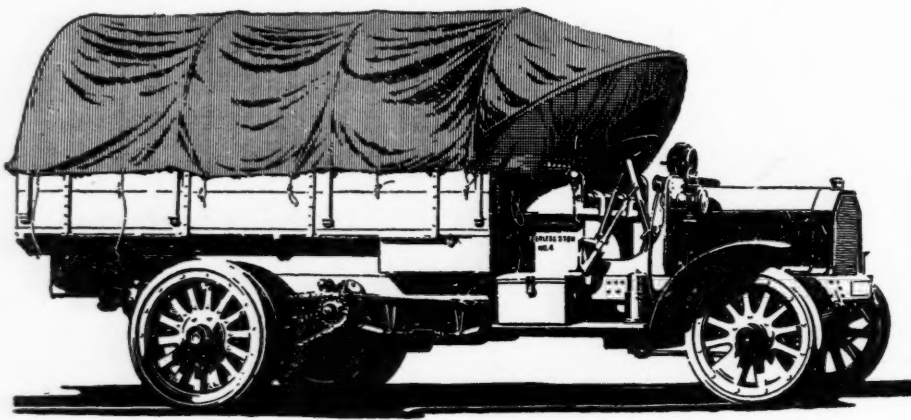
PEERLESS MOTOR TRUCKS *for military use*

By weekly shipments since November 1914, thousands of Peerless heavy duty Motor Trucks have been sent into field service in France and

Russia. There are more 3-4 ton Peerless Motor Trucks in service in the European War than any other American make.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

The PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, O.



day, in compliment to Mrs. Herman Glade and her house guests, Mesdames Huntington and Durfee. Prizes went to Mesdames Moss, Humphrey and Brady. On Monday Mrs. J. K. Miller was hostess at bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Glade's guests, when two tables played.

The record of a series of games to decide the championship of the all-star civilian and Army baseball teams was played here on Sunday, attracting a large and enthusiastic crowd. The Army lost, and as a previous game also had been won by the civilians, the civilians took the trophy.

Mrs. J. K. Miller and Mrs. C. B. Humphrey were guests of Mrs. Susan Paine, of Camp Gaillard, on Tuesday at a cafeteria luncheon and bridge. Before the informal hop on ladies' night Wednesday Madame and Captain Partello entertained at dinner in honor of Lieut. Craigie Krayenbuhl and Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl, also for Misses Isabel Jones and Helen Muir, and Ensign Crayton, from the Charleston. Capt. and Mrs. Moss had dinner that night for Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Colonel Hagadorn and Miss Cornelia Claggett. Capt. and Mrs. Noble Wiley came out from Quarry Heights to spend the night here, and were dinner guests of Lieutenants Byrne and Waite.

Mrs. Wills and Billy, Mrs. Twyman and her three children, Wilford, Katherine and Louise, and Pauline and Dick Moss spent five days camping on the Island of Taboga, returning Wednesday much pleased with their delightful outing. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Forbes are receiving congratulations because of the arrival of a fine baby boy, born at the Ancon Hospital last Monday.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., July 4, 1916.

The arrival of the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento has been the occasion for much entertaining this week. The officers of our submarine fleet entertained in honor of the officers of the ship at the Army and Navy Club on Tuesday night, and it was an affair of exceptional attractiveness. Many of the officers and ladies of the post were present. On Wednesday an exhibition Infantry and Cavalry drill was given at Fort McKinley in their honor, followed by an informal reception. Mrs. George S. Young was hostess on Wednesday at an informal dinner party in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morrison. Capt. and Mrs. Martin entertained at supper on Sunday at the club in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morrison and for Major and Mrs. Cloman, Major and Mrs. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Col. and Mrs. Burr, Capt. and Mrs. Hickok, Mrs. Hurd and Captain Bankhead.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick T. Dickman entertained on Friday at a "promotion dinner party." The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Sills and Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland. On Tuesday Major and Mrs. Weeks entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Nichols, Cole and Martin. Major and Mrs. Knowlton were week-end visitors at Corregidor as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu. Mrs. Young and Mrs. Martin were joint hostesses at the McKinley Club at a supper party given for Miss Margaret Traub, of Iloilo. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, the Misses Katherine and Sarah Shanks, and Lieutenants Birch, Stokely and McDonald. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison had dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Col. and Mrs. Hoff, Major and Mrs. Koester, Major and Mrs. Jones and Capt. and Mrs. Hickok.

Capt. and Mrs. Conrad entertained at a Sunday supper in

honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett. Miss Wolfson has as house guest Mrs. Girard L. McEntee, wife of Lieutenant McEntee, 13th Inf., Batangas. Comdr. and Mrs. Foley, of Cavite, and Col. and Mrs. Phillips, of Corregidor, were house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Liggett this week. Major and Mrs. Sheppard, M.C., entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Col. and Mrs. Alvord, Major and Mrs. Whitcomb and Capt. and Mrs. Grimes. Major Manley had tea at the Polo Club Wednesday for Major and Mesdames Dean, Weeks and Billingslea and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor.

Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, of Corregidor, were house guests of Major and Mrs. Knowlton last week. Capt. and Mrs. Trinder entertained at dinner on Wednesday, followed by a theater party, for Major and Mrs. Weeks, Major and Mrs. Billingslea, Major Manley and Captain Skelton. Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Field had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Nichols on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Callan had dinner Friday for Col. and Mesdames Alvord, Horne and Hutcheson, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps and Major Ferguson. A pretty dinner dance was given by Captain Sleeper last Wednesday at the Polo Club for Gen. and Mrs. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Hoff, Mrs. Cronin, Misses Richards, Barber, Soule, Dr. Reed, Messrs. Babbitt and Loders.

Gen. and Mrs. Liggett went to Corregidor on Tuesday to attend a large dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Peek, celebrating their tenth wedding anniversary. A supper party was given at the club last Sunday by Major and Mrs. Knowlton for Major and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Burt, Judge and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Miss Abbott, Mr. Potter and Lieutenant Jacobs. Col. and Mrs. Alvord entertained at the Officers' Club Sunday night for Capt. and Mesdames Haskell, Grimes, Sterrett and Pearce, Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll. Lieut. William V. Carter, from sick leave at Camp John Hay, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett until the transport sails for the States. Lieutenant Carter has completed his foreign service tour.

Mrs. John P. Adams and small son and Miss Jessie Kay returned last week to the post after several weeks spent at Camp John Hay, Baguio. Miss Kay, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Adams, will sail on the Loongsang for Hong Kong, where she will visit for several weeks and return to the United States. Major and Mrs. Koester gave a pretty dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Winters and Mrs. Seigle.

In the finals played at the Manila Polo Club Field on Wednesday between the 15th Cavalry team and the 9th Cavalry team, of Camp Stotsenburg, the 9th Cavalry became the champions of the annual polo handicap tournament of this season. In spite of the threatening weather an excellent crowd was in attendance and the game was a most excellent one, full of brilliant plays by both teams. Each member of the 9th Cavalry team was presented with a beautiful silver cup by Mrs. Hunter Liggett. After the presentations Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Surles entertained at tea on the club veranda for the two teams and Gen. and Mrs. Liggett and Major and Mrs. Jones.

Gen. and Mrs. John F. Morrison gave a dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Hoff, Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Major and Mrs. Jones, Major and Mrs. Koester and Capt. and Mrs. Hickok. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Ball had dinner Wednesday for ten. Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club Monday in honor of the officers of the Argentine training ship. Covers were laid for about forty guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Baade entertained at dinner on Monday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, and for Col. and Mrs. Alvord and Major and Mrs. Weeks. Col. Ralph W. Jones, Philippine Constabulary, has been appointed aid to the Governor General to take the place of

Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, 3d Cav., ordered home to join his regiment.

Gen. and Mrs. Liggett gave a luncheon on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. Foley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Darrah, of Camp John Hay. Col. and Mrs. Hinds gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Landon, Major and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Major Anderson and Dean Clash. The Fort McKinley Study Club met last Wednesday at the Officers' Club and Mrs. Dickman read an interesting paper on "The Rise of the Manchu Dynasty in China." Last Tuesday Gen. and Mrs. Liggett gave a reception for the officers of the Argentine training ship Presidente. The Misses Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening before the Army and Navy Club hop.

A most attractive dinner and dance was given Friday evening by the officers of the Argentine training ship. The ship was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue lights and flowers and palms. The decks were thronged with Spanish, American, French and English society, making it one of the most brilliant scenes witnessed for a long time. Capt. and Mrs. Pearce on Wednesday had dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, and for Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Capt. and Mrs. Martin and Capt. and Mrs. DeFunak. Miss Mary Lee Gallagher, daughter of Major Gallagher, returned this week from Camp Stotsenburg, where she has been visiting friends for a few days.

Mrs. Julius T. Conrad entertained the children of the post at a party on Thursday in honor of her son and daughter, who have just returned home from school at Baguio. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mesdames Barlow, Brown, Winters and Mrs. DeFunak, Miss Brown and Lieutenant Ford. Major and Mrs. Weeks entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Hoff, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Major and Mrs. Cloman, Miss Campbell and Lieutenant Faymonville. Capt. and Mrs. Conrad had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara and Lieut. and Mrs. Henry. Lieut. Richard H. Jacobs was host at dinner at the Army and Navy Club Saturday for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Wood, Miss Van Patten, Mrs. Olsen, Mr. Potter and Lieutenant Faulkner. A pretty tea was given by Miss Mary Gallagher with Miss Parker as guest of honor. Miss Oliphant, of Camp Stotsenburg, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Martin and daughter sail on the Warren Wednesday for the United States, via China and Japan. Captain Martin has been detailed as instructor for the coming session at West Point. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Major and Mrs. Knowlton and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot. Mrs. Royden W. Beebe gave a bridge luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. Darrah, of Camp John Hay. Mrs. Alvord and Mrs. Weeks assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Martin entertained at a Sunday supper in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. George S. Young gave a bridge dinner on Monday for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann and Major Ulline. Major and Mrs. Robert C. Davis sail for the homeland on the transport leaving here July 15.

An event extraordinary in the social life of the garrison at Los Baños was the promotion party given Saturday, all the "Mex" colonels, majors, captains and first lieutenants combined in a most glorious celebration, the few members of the garrison who did not benefit by the new legislation were invited. Cards later gave way before music and merrymaking. The hosts were Colonel Wilder, Major Fessett, Captain Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Boughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobson and Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan. Lieut. Emile F. Reinhardt from map work in the Cagayan Valley, has returned to the post.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., July 25, 1916.

There have been a number of changes at the post during the week. Capt. James E. Bell has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. George H. Jamerson, while Captain Peck has moved from the cantonment to Captain Bell's quarters in the main garrison. Captain Wood, Med. Corps, has moved from Honolulu to Fort Shafter and is now living in Captain McKellar's old quarters in the cantonment. Robert Bennett, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett, is convalescing in the Department Hospital, where he was operated on last Monday for appendicitis.

The many friends of Capt. Carl A. Martin, 2d Inf., hear with pleasure that he has been appointed lieutenant colonel of the 3d Missouri N.G., now on duty on the Mexican border. Captain Martin for the past year has been at the School of the Line at Leavenworth. Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, a patient in the Department Hospital for the past fortnight, after an operation for appendicitis, returned to his home in the cantonment on Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained at the Country Club last Saturday for Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Madame Pearson, Miss Ann Pearson and Mrs. Pearson. A most enjoyable affair was the moonlight swimming party at which Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles entertained last Saturday. The party, which motored to the Out-rigger Club for a swim and supper, included Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigg.

A large dinner was given last Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans by Colonel and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell. Covers were laid for fourteen and the 2d Infantry orchestra played. Mrs. Daniel L. Howell spent the week-end at Milo, visiting with Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Lenihan. Last Friday evening Mrs. William R. Dashiell entertained with a swimming party the Out-rigger Club. Lieut. Theodore Martin is convalescing from the grippe.

Mrs. Willis, mother of Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham, arrived from the mainland last Tuesday and is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Abraham at their home in the cantonment. Lieutenant Reinecke, on engineering work at Puikue for two months, returned last Monday.

Major William Weigel was host for the card club this week at the Officers' Club on Tuesday. Capt. James E. Bell held highest score. Capt. and Mrs. Albert Clark gave a Sunday supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobley, Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker and Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan were hosts at supper Saturday. After supper an Hawaiian orchestra entertained the guests. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Miss Catherine Lenihan, Madame Cochran, Miss Ann Pearson, Major William Weigel, Lieut. and Mesdames Wheeler, Camp, Greene, Calder, Jones and Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum.

Lieut. Carl Cohen was a week-end guest at Schofield Barracks. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday had dinner for Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Madame Pearson, Mrs. Pearson and Miss Ann Pearson. Cards were enjoyed afterward and the party was joined by Major William Weigel and Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday chaperoned a swimming party Wednesday evening at Fort De Russy. Moonlight swimming was very popular this month and many enjoyable impromptu affairs were given during the full of the moon. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Foucar entertained for Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Clarke on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell entertained on Wednesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans, and for Capt. and Mesdames Cecil, Stokely, Hayes, Mrs. Howell Clinton and Major T. N. Horn. Governor Lucius E. Pinkham entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans.

On Sunday morning July 16, Corpl. Thomas O'Reilly and Privts. Raymond W. Rinker, Thomas W. Murphy, Michael Clarke and Silas P. Birdsall, all of Company I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, with station at Fort Shafter, left Haleiwa, by permission of their company commander in a small boat to sail for Pearl Harbor. The small launch had five days' supplies, but under ordinary circumstances the trip should have been made in two days. After the third day uneasiness was felt that they did not arrive and searching parties were sent out to get some information of their whereabouts, but as yet no trace of them has been found, and it is practically certain that they have been drowned. For several days the naval tug Navajo and lighthouse tender Columbia, under full power, have steamed back and forth over the ocean, but no trace of the launch or the men was seen. The launch was seaworthy and the men were thought competent to handle it, but at this time it was a rough sea and they had to keep well out. These men with twenty others, had been in the

vicinity of Waialua for two months on engineer survey work, under command of 1st Lieut. F. S. Reinecke, C.E. While here the boat was purchased and these men requested that they might take it around the coast by water rather than to ship it by rail when the detachment returned to Shafter on Saturday, July 15. Corporal Reilly bears an excellent record. He was accepted for enlistment at Memphis, Tenn., April 21, 1914; is thirty-six years old, and by occupation an engineer. He gave as his only reference a friend, John T. Rowe, Chicago, Ill. Raymond W. Rinker enlisted in Spokane, Dec. 6, 1915, and by occupation is a civil engineer. His mother, Mrs. Minnie Kirby, resides at 2444 W street, San Diego, Cal. Thomas W. Murphy was accepted for enlistment in Sheridan, Ky., May 22, 1914. His father, Rev. Hodge Murphy, is a resident of Marietta, Ill. Michael Clarke enlisted July 25, 1914, by occupation a laborer; no relatives. Silas P. Birdsall, a fireman by trade, enlisted Dec. 7, 1915. His cousin, Mrs. Lottie Calahan, Falk, Humboldt county, Cal., is the only living relative.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1606.)

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. In West Indian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Carmen, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city. BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At drills with Atlantic Fleet.

Flotilla One.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Division One.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At the New York Yard.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. B. Gromer. Cruising in Dominican waters.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Two.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Pensacola, Fla.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Hampton Roads, Va.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Two.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Tampico, Mexico.

Division Three.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At Rosebank, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. Lower New York Harbor duty.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Lower New York Harbor duty.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Keller. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At Philadelphia, Pa.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Meclewski. At Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Howard A. Flanagan. At the New York Yard.

Flotilla Three.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Newport, R.I.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Newport, R.I.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. At Newport, R.I.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At the New York Yard.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Seven.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

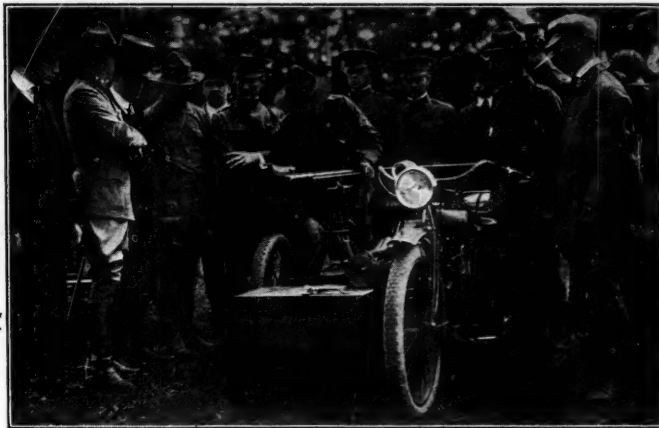
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Eight.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.



Governor Whitman, of New York, inspects Indian with gun mounted on sidecar platform.

For ALL Military Purposes

—where speed, power, and endurance must be absolutely dependable—the approved motorcycle of almost every nation of the world is the

Indian

The Powerplus motor—clean, supple, silent, powerful—is the fastest stock motor ever put into a motorcycle frame.

It enables the operator to get into action instantly—it picks up to 60 miles an hour in 3 seconds from standstill.

For long, continuous hours in the saddle, over all sorts of roads, nothing equals the

riding ease and comfort of the Cradle Spring Frame—an exclusive Indian device.

To anyone directly or indirectly interested in military affairs, we offer a thorough demonstration of the Indian Motorcycle and the New Indian Machine Gun Outfit.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 851 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At Boston, Mass.

PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyuard B. Wygant. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Poteet. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA, cruiser—second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright. At the Philadelphia Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the New York Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At the New York Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Division One.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). At Norfolk, Va.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At Boston, Mass.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Four.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. At Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

MINE FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Fort Mifflin. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

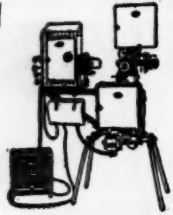
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The House

"SIXTEEN YEARS OF



of Power

KNOWING HOW"

The merits of the **POWER** products, consistently maintained and constantly improved, have gained for them the highest reputation for

Motion Picture Projecting Machines

Write for Catalogue J

NICHOLAS POWER COMPANY
NINETY GOLD STREET. NEW YORK CITY

TRAIN.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. Sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 7 for Newport, R.I.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. En route from Guantanamo for Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At the New York Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Sewall's Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane. Sailed from Charleston, S.C., Aug. 5 for Cape Haitian, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. Standing by the wreck of the Hector off Cape Romain. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander.

Send mail for these vessels in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortlandt C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durrell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Connecticut is acting as receiving ship.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. En route from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads, Va.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gelm. At Provincetown, Mass.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At the New York Yard.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At New York.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of squadron commander.) Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Provincetown, Mass.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. James J. Raby. At Provincetown, Mass.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At Provincetown, Mass.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Albany, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. At La Paz, Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. En route from Corinto, Nicaragua, to Salina Cruz, Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At Topolobampo, Mexico.
BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At Mare Island Navy Yard.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At Salina Cruz, Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. A. Althouse. At Guaymas, Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, jr. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At La Paz, Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. At Guaymas, Mexico.

TRAIN.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James D. Smith, master. At Acapulco, Mexico.
GBACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. At Manzanillo, Mexico.
IROQUOIS (tender). Bten. Frank Bruce. At Mare Island, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideau, master. At Seattle, Wash.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At La Paz, Mexico.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Lieut. William H. O'Brien, master. At Cordova, Alaska.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At La Paz, Mexico.

Division One.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. En route Guaymas to La Paz, Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At La Paz, Mexico.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At La Paz, Mexico.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abett. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At La Paz, Mexico.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At La Paz, Mexico.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. In ordinary at navy yard, Mare Island.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At La Paz, Mexico.

Submarine Division One.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division Two.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick O. Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Submarine Division Three.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Honolulu, Hawaii.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. En route from Acapulco, Mexico, for Manzanillo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. M. E. Trench. At Acapulco, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen. At Acapulco, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Seattle, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. En route from San Pedro, Cal., to Port Angeles, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
PERRY (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Lieut. J. H. Taylor. En route from Mare Island, Cal., to Keyport, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Herbert O. Roesch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. En route from Mazatlan, Mexico, to La Paz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. F. H. Brumby. At Chefoo, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

SECOND DIVISION.

Comdr. William D. Brotherton, Commander.
ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. At Amoy, China.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clark. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Ensign C. G. Clark. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.
MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell C. Davis. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABARENDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. At Guam, M.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Manila, P.I.
SAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign W. G. B. Hatch. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

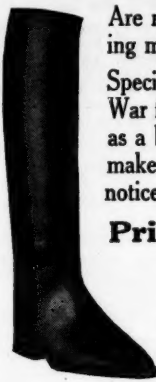
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. En route from Hong Kong, China, to Swatow, China.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Manila, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bten. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bten. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bten. Gustave Freudendorf. At New Haven, Conn. The vessel is cruising with the Naval Militia of Connecticut. Send mail to New Haven.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker. At Ville Franche, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. H. K. Hewitt. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed from San Diego, Cal., July 28, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edison E. Scranton, retired. At Portland, Ore.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At La Paz, Mexico. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. On cruise with Naval Militia. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore, Md.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENNSYLVANIA, battleship—first line, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). N. S. Hansen, master. En route from Charleston, S.C., to Philadelphia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August O. Wilhelm. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Tacoma is the receiving ship at Boston.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bten. Frederick R. Hazard. En route from Bremerton to Seattle. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

[NOTE.—We omit this week the list of Tugs in Commission, Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Steamers, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Vessels Out of Commission and Vessels Loaned to Naval Militia. There are no changes since the lists were published in our last issue.]

VOGEL'S MILITARY BOOTS



Are made on the premises, saving middlemen's profit.

Special leather for camping and War footing made as waterproof as a boot can be made. Will make them within 6 to 10 days' notice.

Price - \$18.00

Write for Booklet and self-measurement blank

E. VOGEL, Inc.
64 Nassau Street
New York

The Military Rain Coat

Adapted to Mounted and Dismounted service as well as for civilian wear.

A Double Texture material that matches the service uniform and is wind and water proof.

Booklet describing in detail, and sample of cloth, sent on request.

United States Rubber Co. of New England

280-284 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Successors to Enterprise Rubber Co., Boston, Mass.



Sportsman's "Chocolate-Bracer"



Especially manufactured for Athletes, Soldiers, Sailors and growing children.

To be eaten straight or in sandwich form Food and goodness combined. On receipt of 10 cents in stamps, samples will be sent by parcel post. Price to Post Exchanges, 3 cents per package, F.O.B., N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER CHOCOLATE CO.

Sandwich Form 445 to 457 West 31st Street, New York

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paym.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. Thomas Holcomb, jr., and Earl H. Ellis, Aids.

Capt. Davis B. Wills, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. Col. Henry O. Haines, A.A. and I., Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. Rupert C. Dewey, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Brig. Hqs. and 3d Co., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap, commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole, commanding.

4th Regt., 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

Marine detachments, U.S.S. Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode Island.

NOTE.—Above organizations stationed at various places in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.O.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.

M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kinsbury.

M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Secor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph O. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., Capt. Edward W. Sturdevant.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Harold C. Pierce.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Lee B. Purcell.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. William Hopkins.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.O.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Ham-
ilton D. South.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos.,
Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut.
Francis T. Evans.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d Co., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James McE. Huey.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. O. M. Perkins.

M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., 1st Lieut. Selden B. Kennedy.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.

M.C.R.E., Wanhron, Md., Major George C. Reid.

M.O. Camp of Rifle Instruction, 10th Co., Wakefield, Mass.,
Capt. R. P. Williams.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.

M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. John A. Hughes.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.

M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, Capt. Emile P. Moses.

M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.

M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, 1st Lieut. Paul A. Capron.

M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Memphis, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, Capt. Charles H. Lyman.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.

M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Giles Bishop, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. Jay M. Salladay.

M. Det., U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Capt. Harold F. Wirgman.

M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.

M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. John Potts.

M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.

M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.

M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.

M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Barton W. Sibley.

Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys and counsellors at law, Washington, D.C., send us the following list of patents:

Issued during the week ending July 18:

Torpedo dropping mechanism for airships, Sylvanus S. Van Keuren; armor for vessels, forts, and the like, Morris Lowy; cartridge projectile, Parke T. Snyder; firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; firearm, Albert B. Pratt; subcaliber attachment for firearms, Ray P. Saffold; flying machine, Mark A. Dees; front sight for military shoulder arms, Thomas C. Johnson; monoplane, Anthony Maruca; projectile, John B. Semple; projectiles for firearms, Francis Henry Harrison and Alexander James Brown; shell, John Fauntleroy McGill; manufacture of explosive shells, Herbert Austin; adjustable rifle sight, Oscar G. Klugel; aerial torpedo, Sylvanus S. Van Keuren.

Week ending July 25: Aeronautical safety device, Solomon Lee Van Meter, jr.; aeroplane, Robert P. Campbell, jr.; ammunition, John Fatten; submarine boat, William F. Doherty, jr.; magazine charger for firearms, Chester D. Zumwalt; flying machine, Hermann F. Cuntz; tail construction for flying machines, George M. Wance; military shoulder arm, Thomas C. Johnson; projectile, Arthur B. Waring; submarine propulsion, Daniel Francis Murphy; submarine vessel, Cesare Laurenti.

A postal correspondent sends the following extracts from letters that have recently been addressed to the officials:

"Dear Sir: My husband has been away at the crystal palace and got a for days furlong and has now gone to the mind sweepers."

"Dear Sir: I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was born and brought up in this house in answer to your letter."

"Dear Sir: You have changed my little boy into a little girl: will it make any difference in the future?"

"Dear Sir: I have not received no pay since my husband gone from nowhere."

Another correspondent who had a grievance replied:

"In previous correspondence with your office I am always described as 'Mrs.' You would form a different opinion if you saw my whiskers."—*Manchester Guardian*.

That ancient fortifications still afford a strong measure of defense for their inhabitants is illustrated by this incident reported by the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, which is used to show the privileged position of rajahs. "There was a case in a Calcutta court last week," says the Gazette, "in which a firm sought to recover from a raja a sum of Rs. 2,620, being the charges for clothes supplied for the Coronation Durbar four years ago in 1912. The raja was not a ruling raja, and a summons was permissible; but the difficulty lay in serving it. The plaintiff represented that the raja lived in a fortified place surrounded by walls, and the gates were guarded by sentries. The sentries refused to allow the serving officer to enter, so he posted the summons on the wall. The raja had not answered the summons, so the judge decreed payment in full, with interest and with costs."

A husky colored boy was being urged to enlist at the public square yesterday.

"Whaffo should Ah go an be a soldier?" he asked.

"Strong fellows like you ought to fight for their country," said the recruiting sergeant.

"Yassah," responded the negro, "dat kind o' talk is all right fo' de fahmahs—let 'em fight foh dey country."

"But why shouldn't you fight for your country?"

"Me? Ah ain't got no country—Ah was raised in de city."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Elderly Gentleman (alone in a compartment with fully armed soldier, next stop one hour): "Excuse me, my man, but your face is strangely familiar to me."

Soldier (with meaning): "Quite likely, sir, seein' as you were the gent in the tribunal who made game of me bein' a conscientious objector. But you'll be glad to 'ear

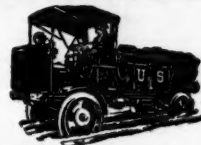
Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Late Naval
Constructor, U. S. Navy



Jeffery Quad

Drives Brakes and Steers on all Four Wheels

Designed and Built for Army Service

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

6% Carefully Selected Mortgages

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. No losses. Interest promptly paid. First Mortgage Loans \$200.00 and up. \$25.00 Savings Certificates. Ask for Loan List No. 740.

Perkins & Company, Lawrence, Kas.

EDUCATIONAL

"PREPAREDNESS"

for your boy

Will make him physically, mentally and morally able to overcome the difficulties of life. Found in the training at

WENTWORTH

Military Academy Lexington Missouri

Oldest Military School in Middle West. Rated "Honor School" by the United States Government. 43 miles from Kansas City. New gymnasium. Swimming pool. For catalog address

THE SECRETARY

1840 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.

The Massanutten Academy

Woodstock, Va., For Boys Inculcates finest home traditions of the Old Dominion. Healthful location, beautiful Shenandoah Valley, 100 miles from Washington. Prepares for college, technical schools and business; music, athletics. Limited to 100 boys. \$300. Address Box 15.

HOWARD J. BENCHOFF, A. M., Headmaster

I've changed my mind, and I ain't now got any objection to takin' 'uman life."—*Punch*.

Egypt trained Kitchener; South Africa trained the whole British Empire. Mexican perversities may train us a little and help our preparation to be serviceable with others to a world distraught. It is not, of course, that we need trained armies with which to intervene in Europe, but that unless we make ourselves safe and formidable at home, we can hardly hope to be useful abroad.—*Life*.

"Deed no, sah, I can't jine no army."

"But your country needs you, Rastus."

"Can't help dat. It's onpossible."

"Why impossible, Rastus?"

"Well, you see my ol' woman has been ovah to de police co't an' put me unner bonds to keep de peace. No, sah, I can't do no fighting, nohow."—*Boston Transcript*.

Officer: "What are your duties, my man?"

Outpost: "Ow; to mess around 'ere till the relief comes."—*London Opinion*.

"Johnny, don't you know it's wrong for a little boy to fight?"

"Yes'm. But Willie doesn't know it, and I'm proving it to him."—*Washington Star*.

Saul, according to Holy Writ, had thrown his javelin at David. David appealed to Brother Jonathan. Brother Jonathan—needless to say—was unprepared, but he said he'd make a note of it.—*Judge*.

Sergeant "What religion?"

Bill: "Nuthin'."

Sergeant: "I must put down something."

Bill: "Righto! Put the dahn 'eathen!"—*London Opinion*.

The Recruiting Sergeant: "But you surely are not eighteen yet?"

The Recruit: "I should have been, sir; but I was ill for a couple of years."—*Sketch*.

HONOLULU, H. T.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD.
 FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS, HONOLULU, HAWAII
 Capital and Surplus over \$1,375,000.00
 Commercial—Savings Banking by Mail
 United States Depository for Postal Savings Funds

Honolulu, Hawaii

Why buy your Automobiles and Supplies on the Mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight to Honolulu from

THE von HAMM-YOUNG COMPANY, Ltd.
 Agents for DODGE, BUICK, CADILLAC, PACKARD, CHANDLER, ETC.

YOUR advertisement placed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be read by practically every officer and officer's family in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Service. The purchasing power of Army and Navy officers, their families and friends merits the consideration of any merchant or manufacturer who is desirous of increasing his sales.

Honolulu, Hawaii
ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL
 Central, Palatial, Absolutely Fireproof
 European Plan

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY & NAVY TAILORS
 Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN
 258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City
 Branch Office, Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY
 DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited
 Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

PATENTS WILKINSON, GIUSTA & MACKAYE
 Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents
 Ouray Building, Washington, D.C.
 (Ernest Wilkison, Class '80, U.S.N.A., resigned 1890)
 PATENTS and TRADEMARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instruction on application.

F. J. HEIBERGER & SON
 ARMY AND NAVY
Merchant Tailor
 1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS Free Booklets Consultation free
 Mile B. Stevens & Co.
 Established 1864
 635 BF St., Washington Monadnock Bldg. Chicago

PATENTS C. L. PARKER
 Formerly Member Examining Corps, U.S. Patent Office
 Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
 American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
 McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine
 Used in the U. S. Navy
 Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.
H. B. ROELKER.
 41 Maiden Lane, New York

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. With War Department Changes to May 18, 1916.

BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS.
 BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

With War Department Changes.

GIVES INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANUAL OF ARMS AND THE MANUAL OF THE RABER AND A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE DRILL REGULATIONS. THESE FEATURES WILL PROVE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE STUDY OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN TEACHING RECRUITS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Note.—To accommodate those who may have the earlier edition of the 1911 Infantry Drill Regulations, we have published the MANUAL OF THE BAYONET in separate pamphlet form (32 pp.) and offer the same at five cents a copy.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (1914)

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

With War Department Changes.

This entirely new Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual of Guard Duty, and is so radical a departure therefrom as to be an entirely new work.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. BOUND IN LEATHER, 50 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street New York City

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS.

WHEN IN
SAN FRANCISCO
 STOP AT
HOTEL PLAZA
 FACING PLAZA ON UNION SQUARE,
 POST AND STOCKTON STS.
 An Hotel Designed to Appeal to
 the Conservative
 AMERICAN EUROPEAN
 \$5.00 UPWARD \$1.50 UPWARD
 Permanent Special
HOTEL PLAZA CO.
 MANAGEMENT

HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and
 Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
 Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
 Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE
 "Brooklyn Heights," Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Rebuilt, redecorated, refurnished, relandlorded
 Best American plan table in New York.
 Special Army and Navy Rates.
 J. J. LUSSIER Proprietor

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
 Geary Street, just off Union Square
 European Plan \$1.50 a day up
 Breakfast 50c Lunch 50c Dinner \$1.00
 Most Famous Meals in the United States
 New steel and concrete structure. 350 rooms, 250 connecting bathrooms. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. In center of theatre, cafe and retail districts. On car lines transferring all over city. Take municipal car-line direct to door. Motor Bus meets trains and steamers.
STEWART

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the
Army and Navy Journal 20 VESSEY STREET
 NEW YORK
 By mail, postpaid, \$1.25 Delivered at office, \$1

HOLLEY HOTEL 36 WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, NEW YORK
 Facing beautiful Washington Square Park
 European Plan (without meals)
 \$1.50 day and up (one). \$2.00 day and up (two)
 American Plan (with meals)
 \$3.00 day and up (one). \$4.50 day and up (two)
 Entirely Screened throughout. Every room with Private Bath. Special weekly rates and inducements to ARMY AND NAVY people. Convenient to everything. Write for further information and literature.

EDUCATIONAL

The Citadel
 Founded 1842. Charleston, S. C.
The Military College of South Carolina
 An old and distinguished college. Ideal Southern location. Mild climate allows open-air work all the year. Modern buildings; splendid equipment. Expert faculty of long training and experience. Rated by the War Department as a "Distinguished Military College." Honor graduates receive commissions in U.S. Army. Full courses leading to B. S. and C. E. degrees. Minimum age for admission, 16 years. Students must have completed three years of high school work or the equivalent before admission. Expenses, \$32—no extras. Address Superintendent.
 Col. O. J. BOND, Superintendent.

Nazareth Hall
 A Military Academy FOR BOYS
 NAZARETH, PENNSYLVANIA
 Founded 1743 Re-organized 1785
 Preparation for West Point and Naval Academy, College and Technical Schools, Business and General Courses. Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Athletic Field, Playground and Woodland. Send for a catalog and investigate thoroughly. You will find "a real school." Address Dr. F. E. Grunert, Prin.
 "The Academy is the Nursing-Mother of Patriots."

THE SEVERN SCHOOL
 LOCATED ON THE SEVERN RIVER
 Fifteen minutes by rail from the Naval Academy
A Boarding School that prepares for WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS
 Number of Students limited to twenty-five. Term begins September 1st. For catalogue, address
 ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph.B., Principal
 SEVERNA PARK, BOONE MARYLAND

The Tome School
 An Endowed Preparatory School
 Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school; the most generous provision for the physical fitness and welfare of students.
 The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America. 20 buildings. Single room for each boy. Exceptional manual training facilities. 175 acres, 9-hole golf course, 5 athletic fields, gymnasium, batting cage, quarter-mile track, tennis courts.
 A completely equipped Lower School for Little Boys
 Elaborately illustrated prospectus on request.
 THOMAS STOCKHAM EAKER, Ph. D., Port Deposit, Md.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE for WOMEN
 Roanoke, Va.
 In the Valley of Virginia, famed for health and beauty. Elective, Preparatory and full Junior College courses. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science. For catalogue apply to The President.

THE MANLIUS SCHOOLS, Manlius, N.Y.
 Saint John's School. Only school designated by War Department as Honor School every year since 1904. Preparation for college, business, West Point, Annapolis, Army. Verbeck Hall. For boys of 8 to 14.

Epiphany School for Girls
 (Episcopal Church)
 3017 O Street Washington, D.C.
 Under the care of the Sisters of the Epiphany. College preparatory and general courses. Large recreation grounds. Outdoor sports. Gymnasium. For catalogue address
 THE SISTER SUPERIOR.


Fore River Ship Building Corporation

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

BRASS FOUNDERS MACHINISTS CAL/ANIZERS
 CURTIS MARINE TURBINES YARROW WATERTUBE BOILERS

Regulation Uniforms and Equipments



Satisfaction and Correctness Guaranteed

Send for Officers' Catalogue